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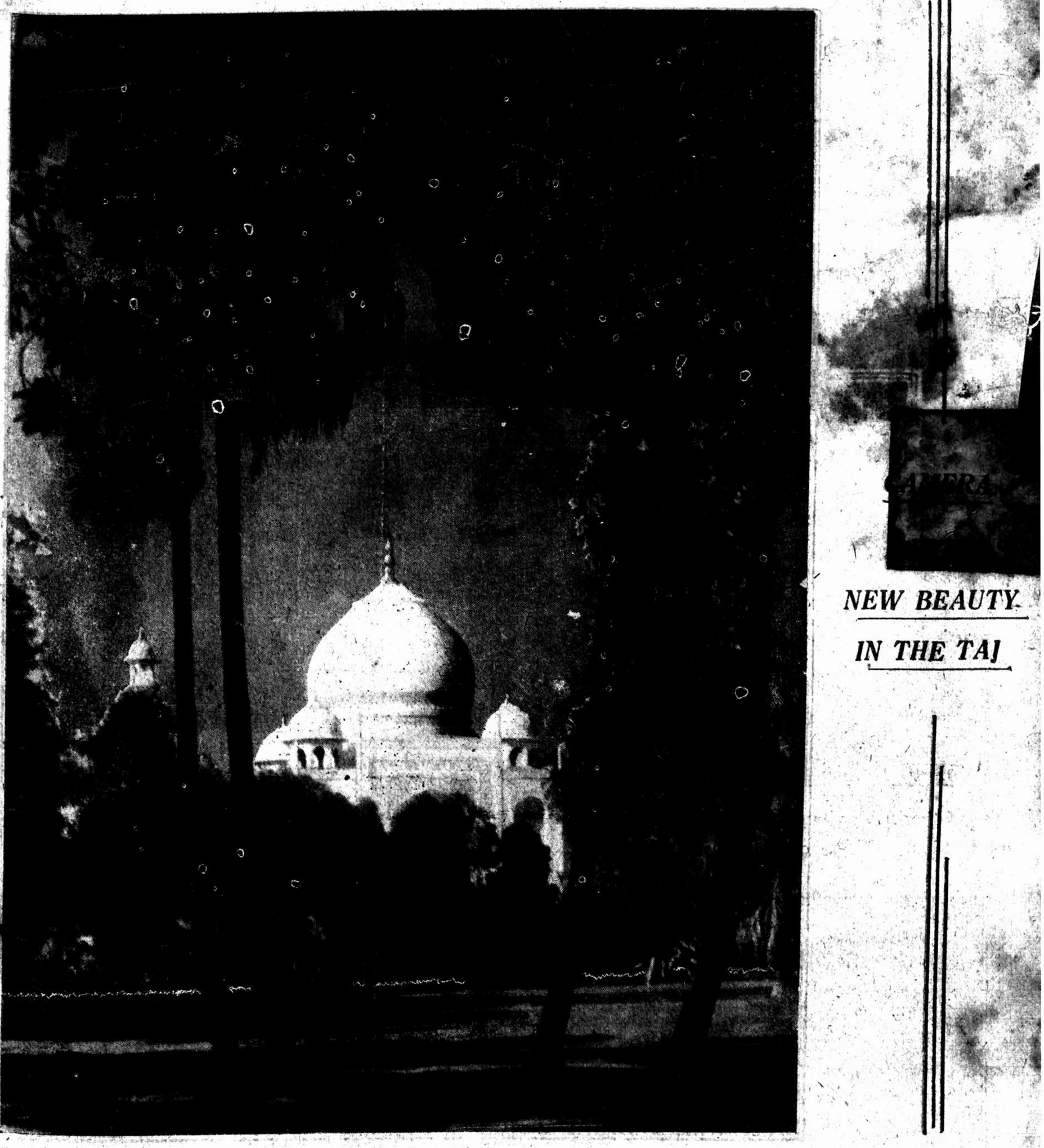
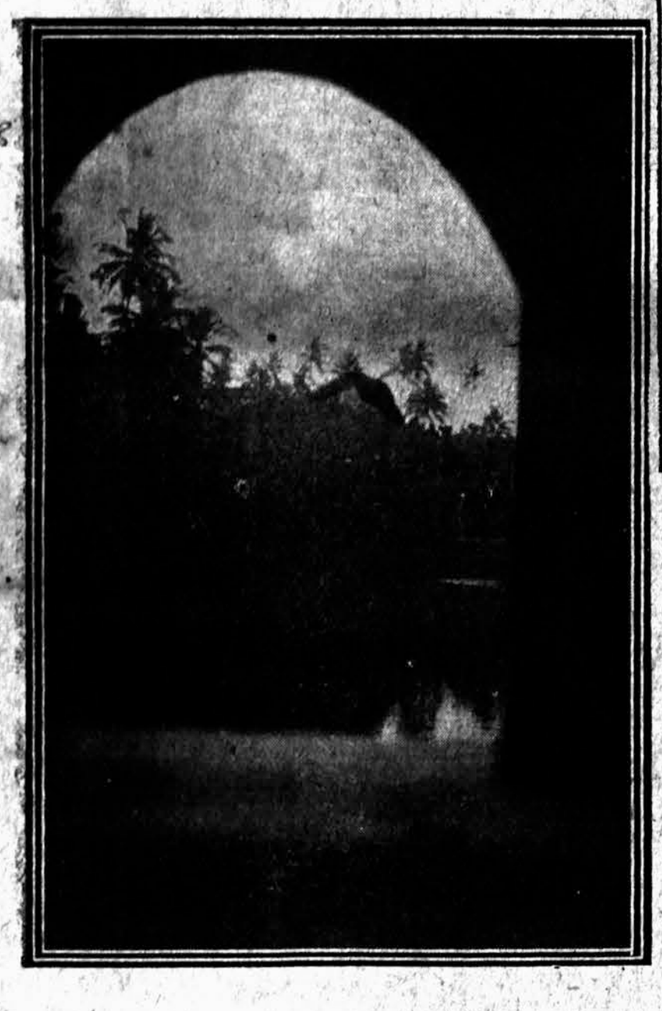


NEW BEAUTY IN THE TAJ

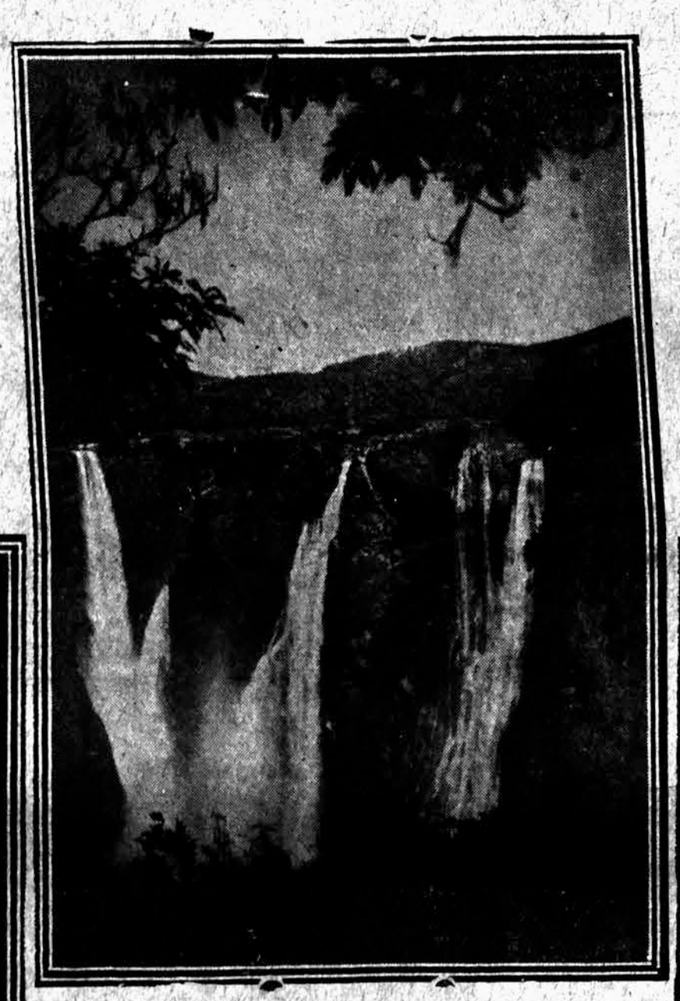
—Manilal M. Mistri

A panoramic view from the Raja's seat of Gersoppa, water flowing from the falls and the sandalwood trees on the banks are seen.

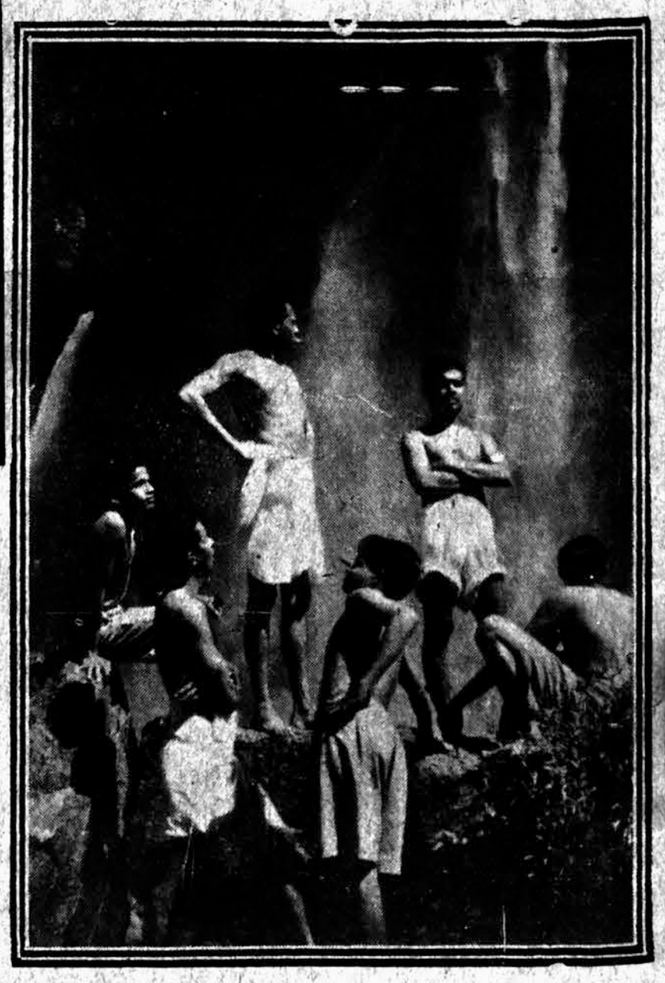
The famous temple on the bank of the river Gokern which is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus.



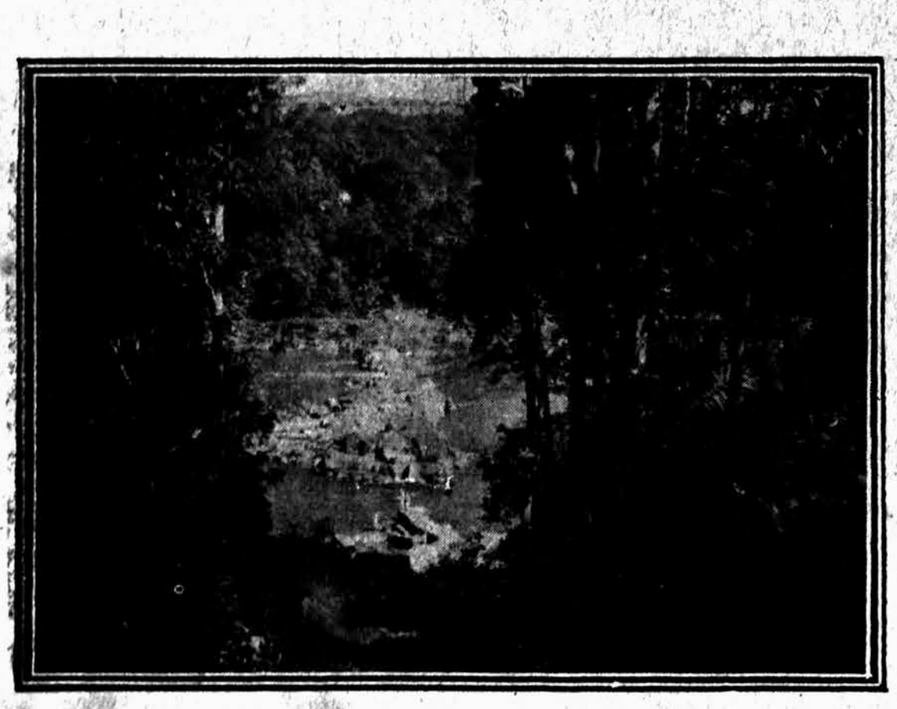
The temple at Gokern seen through the arch of the bridge opposite to it.



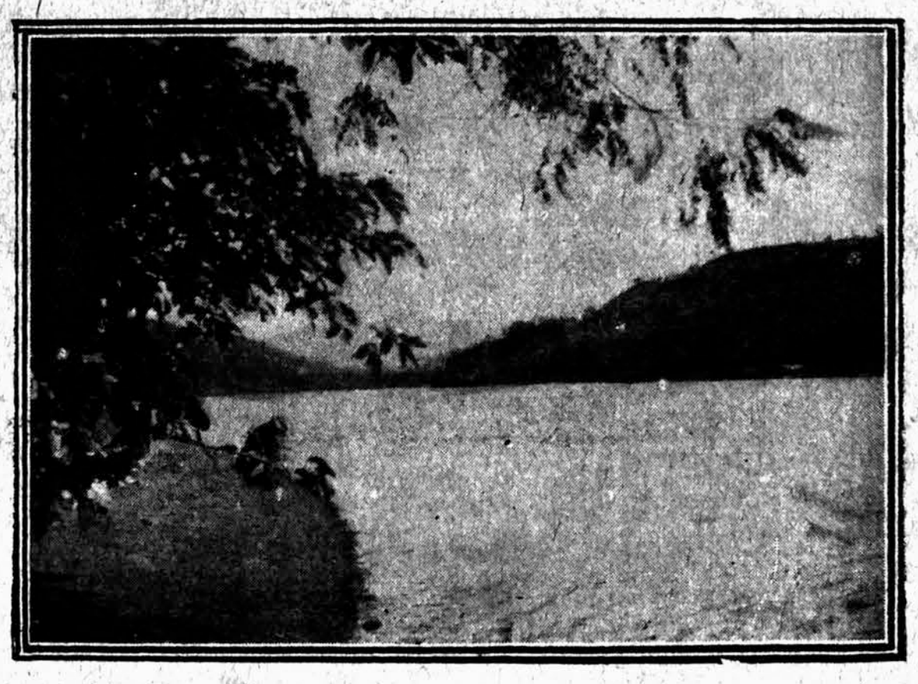
The famous Gersoppa falls through the camera: Water falls from a height of 680 feet, and is surrounded by rocks and sandalwood trees



Picknickers enjoying at the foot of the Gersoppa falls.



The river Sharavati which gets its water from the Gersoppa falls. It is the boundary between the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State.



Another view of the river Sharavati.

—Photos By Kallianpur.

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THREE THOUSAND MATCHES WITHOUT DEFEAT

Gama Combines The Strength Of A Gorilla With Quickness Of A Panther

If you were attempting to select from all the vast array of champions, the greatest athlete of all time, you would think of Jim Thorpe, or Jack Dempsey, Ty Cobb, Bill Tilden, Bobby Jones, possibly the knotted legged Reggie McNamara, of the bicycle tracks.

To find the greatest athlete of all time it is first necessary to isolate one who was completely dominant. . who never found opposition that he could not crush. And that one is not Jack Dempsey nor Ty Cobb nor Jim Thorpe.

He is the Indian, Gama, and he is a wrestler writes Jack Kofoed in "American Cavalcade". Though only five feet nine inches in height, he weighs 260 pounds, and there is not an ounce of fat on him. He is roped and swathed with muscle. But, with all his square hewn bulk, he is quick as a cat on his feet. When a man combines gorilla strength with panther quickness and a shrewd mind, he becomes almost impossible to conquer. Gama has one gift too many. The years lie heavy on his shoulders. He is nearly sixty years old, and for thirty-five seasons has been the supreme wrestler of India, where the greatest wrestlers in the world are bred.

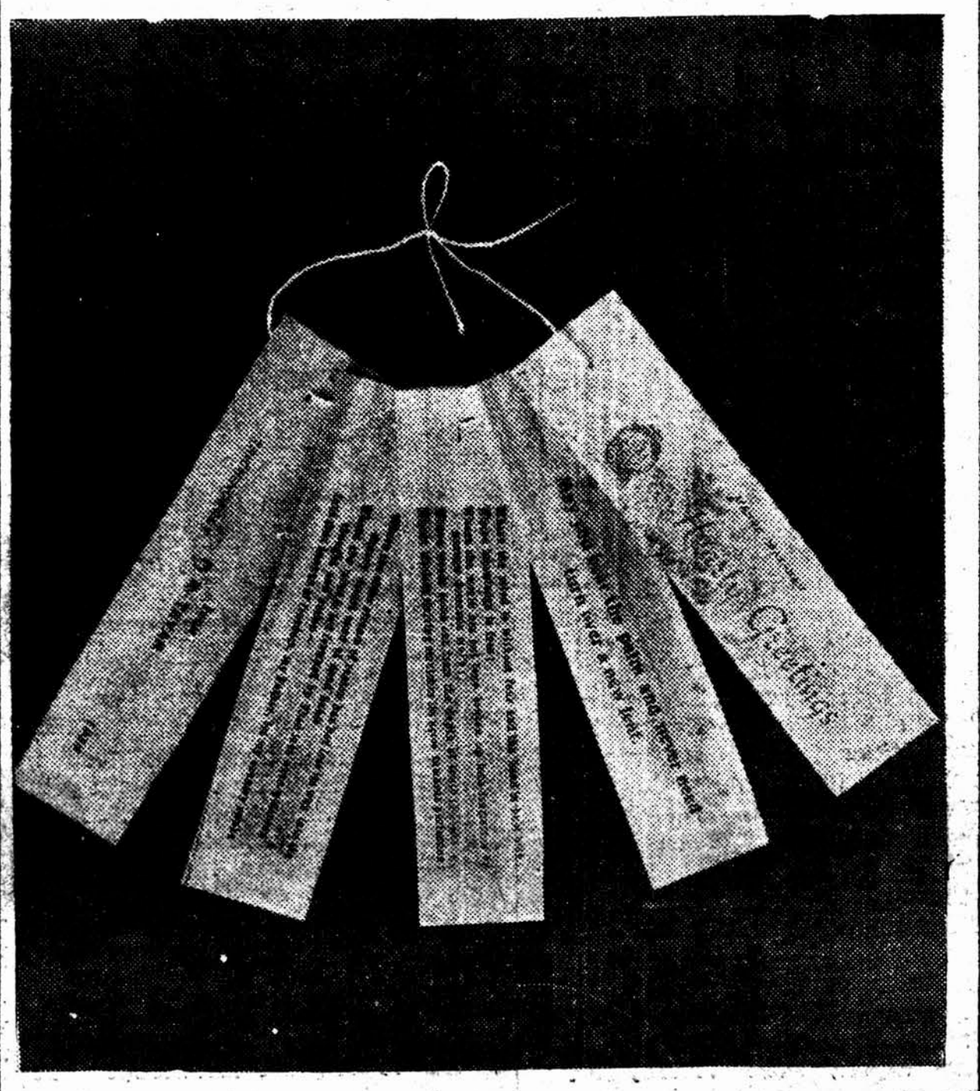
Young With Age

The years have done little harm to Gama. His skin is the colour of tanned leather. A huge mustache sprawls across his upper lip and accentuates the milky whiteness of his teeth. There are no lines in his face, which is peaceful in repose. Yet, when a match starts, peace disappears. His countenance writhes into a mask of animal fury. He flames with a desire to win as quickly as possible. . . and, in more than three thousand matches, no one has ever beaten him.

Wrestling is not only the oldest sport on record, it is one of the most highly specialized. It calls for extraordinary strength and stamina, quickness of hand, foot and eye, and an encyclopaedic knowledge of holds and leverages. The modern game has degenerated into a comedy of slugging and flying tackles, but that is not the game the old masters knew. Even though he is an old, old man as athletes go, Gama would have no trouble throwing any or all of the brash young men now current on the mats of America. He could have done that years ago, too, for Jack Curley, the impressario of wrestling, guaranteed him one hundred thousand dollars for a tour of the United States. Gama declined, because he did not want to quit India. But he proved in a match with Stanislaus Zbyszko in Patiala what the result of such a tour might have been.

Zbyszko's Defeat

The barrel-bodied Pole, doctor of philosophy and master of a dozen languages, was admittedly one of the finest wrestlers in the world. He not only possessed great strength, but a calculating mind packed with the experience of years. He had no fear of Gama.



NEW YEAR GREETINGS ON PALMYRA LEAVES. Mr. P. R. Tevar of Trichinopoly had struck an original idea of printing New Year greetings on Palmyra leaves which though shorn of decorations are appealing.

He had no fear of anyone. Being offered ten thousand dollars for the match, he went to India, confident he would prove the superiority of the Occidental over the Oriental.

The technique of wrestling in India is different than anywhere else. The rivals come to grips. . . not in a ring. . but on a square of mud. The men are in bare feet to get a better footing. This was a new method to Zbyszko, but he still retained his confidence.

That is, he did until he looked at Gama. When he saw the incredible width of the man...the tremendous size of his arms and hands. Zbyszko began to understand this was no ordinary human being. Gama was to the great Gotch and Hackenschmidt, the Russian Lion, as they were to frail and anaemic clerks. Besides his tremendous muscular development, the Mohammedan had the easy movements of a big cat. He did not seem to walk. He flowed, if you understand that phrasing. His feet seemed to glide rather than step.

In Ten Seconds

The signal was given for them to commence. Gama leaped forward. Zbyszko felt those great hands on him; was encircled by the most terrible arms in the world. In the twinkling of an eye he had become as powerless as a baby. He couldn't move. He couldn't do anything, then there was a flip. . ./and he was on his back in the mud. It had happened as quickly as all that. . . within the brief space of about ten seconds.

He tried to wriggle loose, but the gigantic muscles were wrapped around him so tightly that he lay there, as though paralyzed. There seemed to be no particular effort behind Gama's grip. Now that the match was over he simply lay on Zbyszko, his milky teeth showing under the huge mustache. . . and Zbyszko, who thought himself as strong as anyone, could not move.

When he scored that triumph, Gama was older than then Dempsey or Tilden is now, but was still good enough to quickly pin a man who was regarded as champion of the world in Western countries.

Thirty-five years of that mastery lies behind him now. He conquered all the strong men of India, and in India wrestling has been developed to a point of skill not surpassed anywhere else. Once he went to the great wrestling carnival in Budapest many, many summers ago. The best performers in the world were gathered there. . . giants from Europe and Japan and Afghanistan and Turkey and any other country you care to name.

Gama said nothing about himself. He had no need to. They all knew what he had done. None of them wanted to meet him. Their blustering words, and the glittering background of their reputations would do them no good once he laid his hands on them, for his strength was not the strength of man, but of a demi-god or devil. He flung down the gage to them one by one.

Unchallenged

There was no response. Gama went further. He offered to wrestle the ten best men in the tournament. . . one after the other. . . and agree to throw all ten within an hour. That allowed him six minutes for each. It was equivalent to Dempsey successively meeting Willard, Carpentier, Firpo, Tunney, Brennan, Sharkey, Miske, Gunboat Smith, Meehan and Sudenberg in the same ring, or of Bobby Jones playing the best ball of the ten leading golf professionals of his day. You can see what chance Dempsey or Jones would have had under those circumstances. Yet Gama was quite casual in his offer. It was turned down. No one wanted any part of him.

Three thousand matches without a defeat! Three thousand matches in which he never once failed to lay an opponent on his back. Among them were the mastodons of Japan. . . the biggest wrestlers in the world, some of whom weighed between five and six hundred pounds, and stood nearly seven feet in height.

So, in the matter of complete mastery over the opposition, Gama stands number one. I can recall no other great champion who did not experience reverses at one time or another, whether as a youngster or an aging veteran. The Indian never did. He has a son, six inches taller than he and thirty pounds heavier, whom Oriental experts say is the best wrestler in the world. . . except for his father. So far the son has never been able to throw his paternal ancestor.

We consider it marvellous when a Cobb or a Tilden or a McNamara can continue through the fire of competition for twenty years. It is extraordinary, but pause to consider that Gama was a star when those fellows were boys in knee pants. . . and is still a master of his trade. Thirty-five years of action has no precedent in any sport . . not, at any rate, when those thirty-five years were spent at the top of the heap.

Timing is a basic factor in any game. It is illustrated by the perfection of Jones' club head coming into a golf ball. . . of Tilden snaring a tennis ball in full and sizzling flight. . . of Cobb getting the split second jump needed for his base-stealing escapades. You don't associate timing so much with wrestling as with other sports, but it is essential there, too. Gama, proved that in his match with Zbyszko. The big Pole was wary, and smart enough to fend off dangerous holds from other masters. Yet, the Indian's timing was so perfect and well judged that he clamped his hold on before Stanislaus knew what was happening.

Gama, beyond all dispute, *is the greatest athlete of all time.*

Man Of Science, But Savant To The Last

Bose Would Have Been Marconi Of World, If He Had Given His Inventions For Exploitation

By N. R. T

"We see no reason whatever why the Asiatic mind turning from its absorption in insoluble problems, should not betake itself ardently, thirstily, hungrily, to the research into Nature which can never end, yet is always—yielding results, often evil as well as good upon which yet deeper inquiries can be based. If that happened—and Professor Bose is at all events a leading evidence that it can happen—that would be the greatest addition ever made to the sum of the mental force of mankind"

In these words, the "Spectator" of London which always maintained a critical attitude towards Indian aspirations, paid a glowing tribute to the work of Sir J. C. Bose, on his first scientific mission to England. Sir J. C. Bose is no more among us . He has joined that great band of India's nay, world's past worthies. He was a figure as notable in the scientific world as late Lord Rutherford whose death preceded Bose's by a few days. It is a misfortune that world should have lost two eminent scientists during a short span of time.

Padma, His Inspiration

In 1858, his birth closely followed upon the historical events of 1857, the year of the great Indian Mutiny and at a place well known as a seat of ancient learning—viz., Vikrampur in Dacca. The family home of Bose is Rarikhel near Vikrampur, and it is no wonder that traditional and cultural influences of this place largely contributed to the early impression which moulded the great personality of Sir J. C. Bose. His father was then a deputy magistrate of Faridpur, who in spite of his many and long official duties, fully exploited the inquisitive nature of the child to feed and nourish him with necessary and appropriate information. In the days of his boyhood, the River Padma had given young Bose much inspiration for his scientific speculations. He would sit by the River and engross himself with the thoughts about the movements of water, its energy and wave-motion. His curiosity did not stop merely at these phenomena, but he also evinced a keen interest in animal life. Those of us who remember the tremendous influence which the missionary institutions like the St. Xaviers, exerted on the education of olden days will be convinced of the healthy and sound discipline inculcated by Jesuit Fathers in the youths of those days. The product of these institutions spoke highly of the quality of education imparted. Sir. J. C. Bose was brought up under the care of these institutions. Passing successively through Hare School and St. Xaviers', he joined the St. Xaviers College at 16, for university education . His leanings towards science were early evident and his special aptitude for Physics developed into love for the subject through the brilliant experimentation of Father Lafont, the Professor of Physics at the College. After graduation, the natural avenue for a brilliant and promising career in those days was civil service, but Sir Jagadish's father desiring a more ordinary part for his son among his fellow countrymen, advised him to take up science with a view to promote Indian Agriculture. With great difficulties which were chiefly due to financial handicaps of the family, Bose, however, obtained leave from his mother to proceed to England for higher studies in medicine. Misfortune dodged him in England, in that, the malaria which was contracted by him in India took a more serious turn in the cold climate. Constitutionally also, he was not fitted up for the medical course, for it so happened once that he could not stand the odour of the dissection room and his tutor had to advise him to give up the course. He changed to science at Cambridge and though fever persisted, he succeeded in obtaining the National Science Tripos. At 25, he was back in India fully equipped for an academic career.

Battle For Status

Through the influence of Sir J. C. Bose's father who had now risen to the rank of Assistant Commissioner in the Executive Service, the then Secretary of State for India, Lord Kimberley moved Lord Ripon, the Viceroy for a post to Bose in the Educational Service. Lord Ripon communicated in turn with the D. P. I., Bengal. In spite of these influences from above, the administrative machinery did not move until a second interference from the Viceroy when the D.P.I. offered to Mr. Bose an officiating appointment of the Professor of Physics at the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the I.E.S. Doubts were expressed as to whether an Indian would make a capable professor of science, for there was a general prejudice against Indians in this respect amongst official circles. Bose worked his way to demolish this belief, for his brilliant classroom experimentation and vivid methods of teaching always attracted an eager audience.

On entering the Indian Educational Service, Bose was obsessed with the invidious distinction between the Indian and the European Professors regarding the scale of salaries. Indian Professors in the same cadre of the service were given 2/3rd of the pay drawn by European Professors. Bose's patriotic feelings were so intense and his confidence in his own abilities so great, that he lodged official protests against this and these when not heeded, he refused to accept the cheques of his salary. He continued so for 3 years until he convinced the department of the injustice and thus helped to raise the status of Indian Professors.

Bose was not destined to remain content with day to-day routine of a professor's life. He resolved on a mission of contribution to original knowledge at the age of 35, and the subsequent period of 25 years is the most productive in the life of the great scientist. Beginning with the problems of electric radiation, he successfully demonstrated the application of Hertizian waves to wireless telegraphy. A public demonstration of this invention was given by him in presence of the then Lieut. Governor of Bengal by setting up an experimental transmitter and a receiver in Calcutta. If Bose had allowed his invention to be exploited commercially, he would have been the Marconi of the world. But only the old type of inborn Indian Rishi cult in him that made him decline the offer of a big manufacturing concern to sign a remunerative agreement with them.

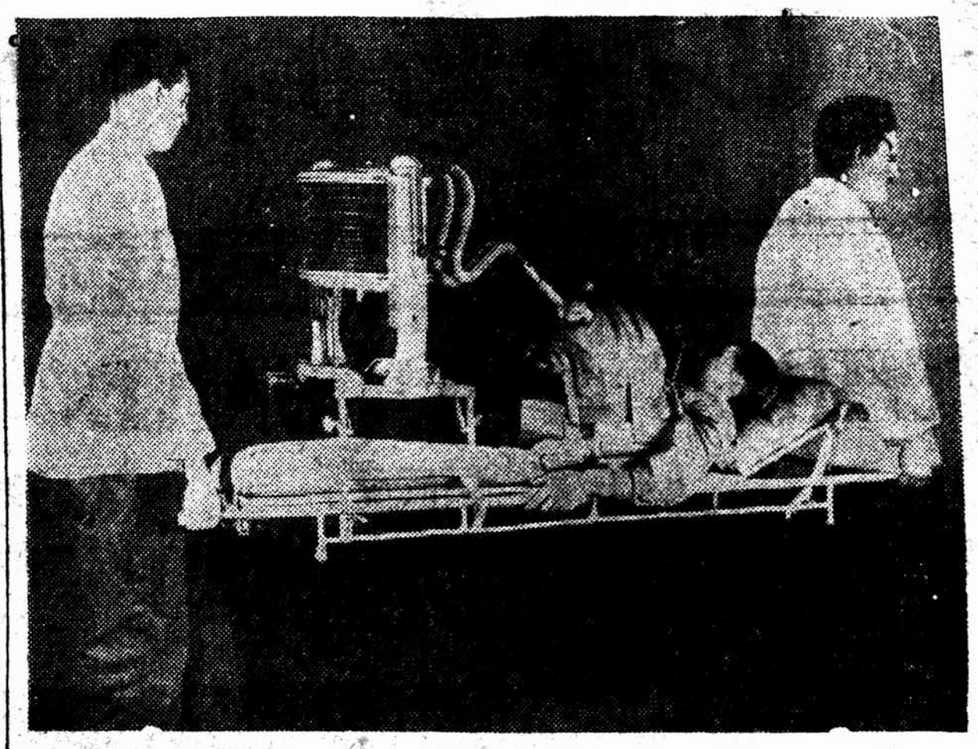
Unity Of Life

Perhaps the greatest and the most important contribution to science which Bose had made and for which he will be ever remembered by the posterity is the proof that he gave to show that all life is one. By very ingeneous devices, he has demonstrated that steel and other metals can feel, that plants have emotions like animals and that everything created lives and dies. The great Einstein was much impressed by these results when they were presented before the meeting of the British Association at Oxford in 1926. The plants, though they belong to the voiceless world are sensible creatures and Bose made them answer his questions by amazingly delicate appliances. Even a minute heart-beat and pulsation were made to record by his magnetic crescograph, a delicately balanced magnetic system of levers. It was a wonderful device which magnified the original pulsation 100 million times. It was by this that he demonstrated the steady and slow growth of plants, the rate of which is about 6,000 times slower than the sluggish progress of a snail and thus beyond ordinary means of detection. When he showed the performances of this instrument to English audiences during his scientific mission to England in 1919-20, it was acclaimed as a clever masterpiece of ingenuity and manipulative skill of our Indian scientist. This culminated in the official recognition of Bose's work when he was invited at India Office by E Montague, the then Secretary of State for India, to address a group of Parliamentarians presided over by Arthur Balfour. This was followed by his election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society and the conferment of Knighthood, perhaps the first official honour done to Indian Science Thus his revolutionary plant theories which were rejected in 1901, came to be accepted about 20 years later. Toiling alone for more than twenty years among India's millions in pursuit of original knowledge, he was at no time deterred from the path of his mission, on account of failures or absence of official support. In scientific world as elsewhere, early recognition comes to those whose pursuits lie in well-defined paths. Bose was not one of them; he was a true revolutionary in science.

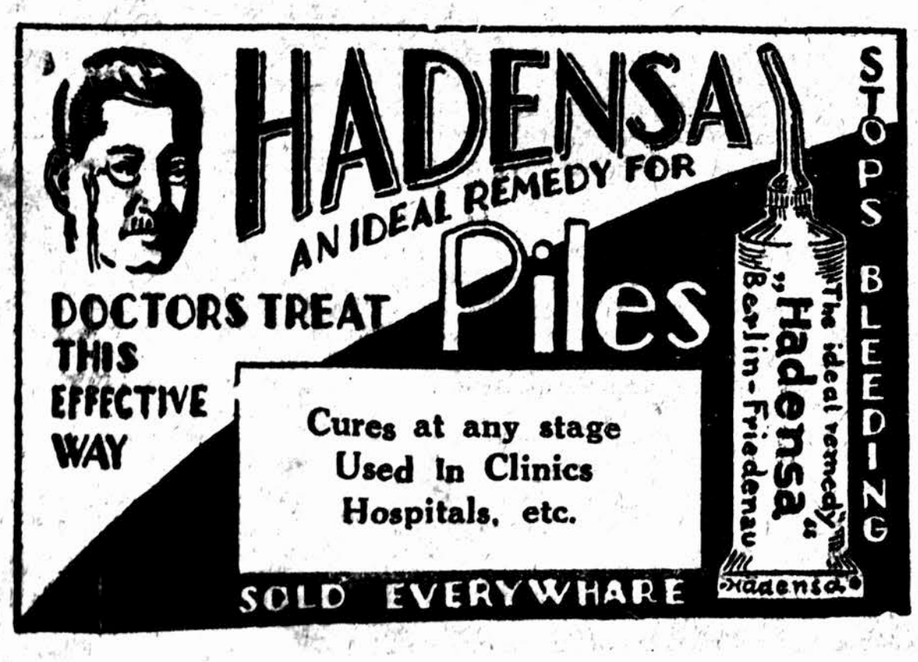
His True Memorial

To-day, the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta stands as a supreme memorial to the work and achievements of Sir J. C. Bose. It will carry forward to succeeding generations the torch of scientific research so ably kindled by its founder. It will be the abode of scientific inquiry to many from far and near. No greater service could have been done to India by this patron of science. He never exploited his inventions for personal gains. His national instinct is reflected in the fight he put up to raise the status of Indians in the Educational Service and to put India prominently on the map of the world of sciences. In pursuit of original knowledge, he gave whatever he could to realise his life's ambition. This is further confirmed by the munificent donations for educational and research purposes recently announced by Lady Bose That his life was one of struggles can be made out from the following sentences culled from the address he deli-

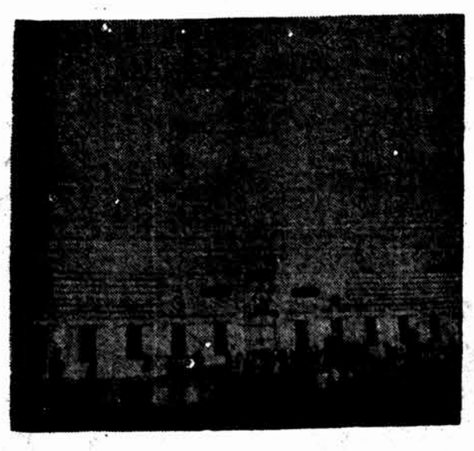
(Continued on page 55)



NEW DEVICE MAY REPLACE "IRON LUNG": This new type respirator, recently brought from Sweden, is said to be a long step in advance of the "Iron Lung" as an aid to sufferers from infantile paralysis. Made of aluminium, the device covers the chest and abdomen, leaving the lower part of the patient's body free and eliminating most of the discomfort entailed by use of the original iron appliance. It also allows for adjustments in treating kidney and other ailments. The new "lung" is the invention of Dr. B. O. Sahlin.



Wonders In India's Wembley



Science Hall.

An All-India stock-taking of India's economic and industrial growth during the last quarter of a century is now under progress in the All-India Exhibition of Arts and Industries at Lahore. The Exhibition, which has been organised by the Punjab Government in response to a very strong demand of the trading community promises to be one of the largest of its kind.

Situated in close proximity to the city, the Exhibition covers an area of over sixty acres in the vast Minto Park. Since the middle of September, 1937, hundreds of workmen toiled day and night to construct practically a modern town on the Exhibition site. This "new town" lies amidst historic surroundings. With the lofty minarets of the ancient Badshahi Mosque on one side, it is within a good range of the Golden Dome of Gurdwara Dera Sahib. The back ground is provided by the old Lahore Fort, which casts its historic shadow on the beautiful Exhibition lawns.

A Fairy Land

Divided into a number of parks, the Exhibition contains about 600 stalls and fifty other buildings—(including various pavilions and courts) constructed on modern design at an enormous cost of Rs. 150,000. In the middle of the general park stands the beautiful bandstand, which with its illumined tower and seven electric fountains arranged on sides presents a beautiful appearance in the evening. Purdah Park is provided for women, and free playing facilities are provided for small boys and girls in the children's park. In addition to these, the whole area is beautifully divided by a number of well laid out roads and gardens and is lighted by 150 flood lights which with rows of multi-coloured electric lamps turn this industrial town to a fairy-land in the evening.

For the convenience of the stall-holders, a special Post and Telegraph Office has been established in the exhibition grounds. Two of the banks have opened special branches in the exhibition and remain open till 9 p.m. Sanitary arrangements in the exhibition area are very satisfactory—the whole ground having been served with an automatic flush system.

The exhibition has been divided into different sections—with their separate halls or pavilions, each representing some important industry. These sectional representations include textiles, carpets, agriculture, horticulture, glass industry, pottery, art, leather, woodwork, handicrafts, women's crafts, sport industries, industrial engineering, hydro-electric radio newspapers and printing

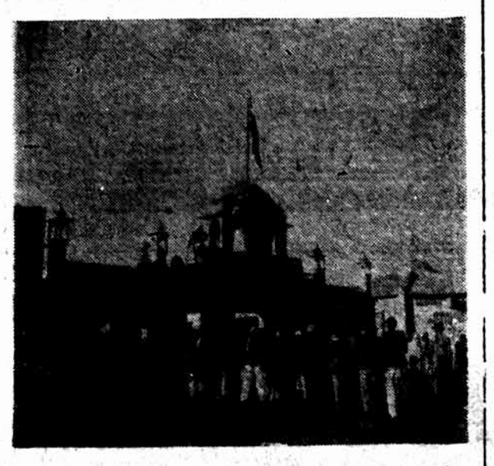
Rural Drive

Important nation-building departments of the Government occupy prominent stalls, explaining to the public working of their departments. One of the most frequent stalls is the Pagoda Temple built by the Forest Department entirely from the Punjab timbers to illustrate to the visitors the range, the value and the utility of the Punjab forests. The Rural Reconstruction Department in its stall demonstrates the various ways in which the agriculturists could increase their produce. A special full-size country house has been constructed to impress upon the villagers the necessity of clean and healthy living The agriculture department has laid a miniature model farm, and one of its sections, Animal Husbandry, has planned practical demonstration of rearing cattle on the exhibition grounds.

Among other Government Departments, which have participated in the Exhibition, mention must be made of the Co-operative Department, Education, Public Health, Irrigation and P.W.D.—Communications. Chief among the Indian States which have sent their goods in the Exhibition are Indore, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Patiala and Kapurthala. The taxidermy section of the Patiala Stall

Robots Draw Big Crowds In Lahore Exhibition

(By L. R. NAIR)



Patiala Pavilion.

is very popular—it has some fine specimens of "scientifically mounted big and small game" shot by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Hall Of Science

The most popular and educative feature of the Exhibition, however, is the Hall of Science. Organised and planned under the supervision of some well-known scientists, it illustrates to the public the applications of science to industry, and places before them some fundamental principles of science, which are applicable to every-day life. It is divided into five sections: Physics and Mechanics, Chemistry, Medicine, Biology and Transportation. In all these sections, actual experiments are performed to illustrate the scientific phenomena.

Robots

The most attractive exhibits in the Hall of Science are two robots made by Prof. J. M. Benade of Forman Christian College, Lahore. Robots have not been exhibited in any Indian exhibition before, and they draw immense crowds. Other interesting exhibits in the Hall of Science include working models for the manufacture of white lead and sulphuric acid. In the Physics Section one is completely baffled by the Optical illusions. One also finds here a novel kind of a fortune teller—which is a mechanical device, and answers questions about everything. Among other scientific apparatus might also be seen of wireless tarnsmitters, steam turbines, infra-red and ultra-violet rays and of ultra-sonic waves which can not be heard but can kill a frog. The hall of Science combines instruction with amusement It has cost the authorities about Rs. 50.000 and is a small exhibition in itself.

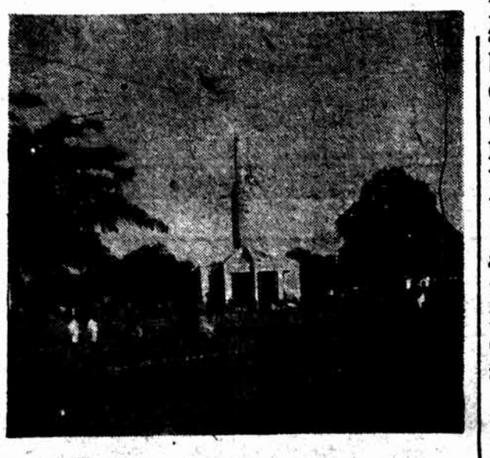
Outside the Hall of Science, in the Court for mechanical engineering, various manufacturers of small scale machinery display their products—useful mostly for small and cottage industries.

Art Gallery

The cultural and aesthetic side of India's progress has not been ignored The Art Gallery is tastefully decorated with paintings of prominent representative artists of various schools. The Art School of Tagore is represented by artists like Abanindranath Tagore, Nand Lal Bose, Mozumdar, Mukul Dey, Atul Bose and many others, while the Punjab school is represented by the works of Chughtai and a few other artists. Commercial art forms an important section of the art gallery.

Women's Court

A section which is of special interest to the fair sex is the women's court, where the work done by women in various directions has



Band-Stand.

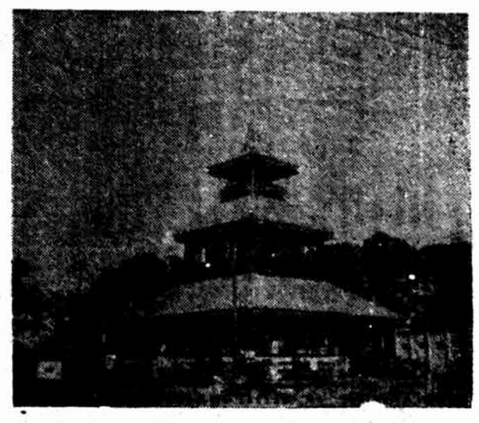
been beautifully arranged. Here one witnesses the tremendous improvement made by the women of the Punjab in industrial crafts. The exhibits here include beautiful knitted garments and soft toys. An All-India Competition in Women's Arts and Crafts has been organised, and Wednesdays are specially reserved for women visitors when they are treated to special programmes including games.

Among other interesting exhibits are models of Panjnad, Ferozapur Weir and enormous Haveli Project. Various electric goods include certain novelties like electric fire alarms and automatic traffic signals. Visitors also get an opportunity to see the process of manufacture of soaps, pottery, sugar and dry ice. All these exhibits are of great public importance, because they have immense industrial possibilities.

The exhibition provides ample facilities for instruction, amusement and entertainment. In the lecture theatre, a course of popular lectures and debates has been arranged. In addition various sporting events like the Football match between Corinthians and a North-West India Football Eleven and wrestling matches have been arranged to be held in the Exhibition grounds.

A Viennese Lake, eight feet wide, four feet deep and 1,000 feet in length has been dug, and motor boats are provided on the Lake for a small payment. The lake which has been dug in picturesque surroundings has become a centre of amusement for the holiday crowds. A special tube-well has been dug to supply a continuous flow of water in the lake.

In the Amusement Park, besides various joy rides and variety shows, there is a miniature railway running round the park The



Pagoda Temple.

special variety theatre promises to draw immense crowds on account of the quality and variety of its programmes. Among the artistes who have been announced to participate are such well-known figures as Saighal, Leilla Desai, K. C. Dey, Mukhtar Begam and Kanak Lata.

Music Conference

An All-India Music Conference, and a big symposium in which well-known poets are expected to participate are some of the other attractions for the visitors.

The exhibition is now in full swing. Primarily organised to promote trade and industry, it is amply fulfilling its object. It has brought together buyers and sellers from different parts of the country; it has offered a great opportunity to industrialists to study the demands of the public, and visualise possibilities of future development. The Exhibition has something for everyone:—profit for industrialists, new hope for the farmers, instruction for the student and a healthy stimulus for the ambitious.

STOP USING ½ WAY TOOTHPASTES

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Complete Week-end Story

CANTY'S CHRISTMAS BOX

By C. R. MANDY

We were two isolated travellers in an Indian State of South Rajputana. Over tiffin in the rest-house we soon became acquainted. The building was cavernous and barrack-like, a typical specimen of the 'dak' bungalow which Kipling used to depict with such crepuscular glamour fifty years ago. My companion Mr. Bond, was a commercial traveller selling seasonable stationery—it was approaching Christmas—to the Rajput princes. He was a small, ginger-haired fellow whose loquacity was a pleasant antidote to the bungalow's grimly depressing atmosphere. Lighting a cheroot he settled down comfortably to a stream of variegated small talk.

"Yes', he mused between puffs, "I've known as many Maharajahs as any man East of Suez. And I'm not boasting when I say, I get on uncommonly well with them. I treat them as children, of course. On the whole they're strange lot."

My companion chuckled and relit his cheroot. "Some of them have a real sense of humour. Ten years ago I stayed as a guest of the Nawab of Z, and I came across Canty. You've never heard of Canty? Well, Canty's Christmas Box is a well-known legend in the 'bazaars' of more than one city in the native States around here. The Nawab of Z met Canty when he was home for one of these Round Table Conferences—I've never seen any use of them myself, but I reckon they're good for the furniture trade—well, it happened that the Nawab was looking for a chauffeur and Canty's was the top name on an agency list in the Edgware Road. He was Liverpool-Irish and could drive a taxi in his sleep. So he goes along to the Ritz Hotel and asks to see the Nawab.

"You'll be wanting to see the 'Kharbari'?" inquires the receptionist.

"And what, in the name of Heaven, would that be?" asks Canty.

"Its a factotum", replies the receptionist, "you can call it a compound of a Prime Minister, a bill-collector, a food-taster, and a woman fancier. The Maharajahs rely on them to run their States."

"It its all the same, I'd prefer to see the big man himself," says Canty. And just at that moment the Nawab comes in through the swing doors with a gardenia in his button-hole and a smile on his countenance.

"Good morning, Your Majesty", says Canty. "The agency has sent me about the chauffeur's job advertised for in the "News of the World". My name's Canty. I'm Liverpool-Irish and here's my references."

"Ah," beams the Nawab, taking the envelope. "Would you be knowing the way to Kempton Park?"

"Blindfolded, Your Majesty," says Canty.

"Well, that's most satisfactory", adds the Nawab. "The salary is five pounds a week and commission. You can start to-morrow, in plenty of time for the first race....."

* * *

Well, that was the beginning of it all. Canty drove the great man out to the races and gave him some lucky tips and received a respectable commission at the end of the day. On the return journey to the West-end the Nawab, chatty-like, after a sequence of 'Chota pegs' in a road-house, says to Canty——

"Canty, what would you be thinking of coming out to India with me? I'm going back there next month. I want a mechanic like yourself, and I've never had an Irishman before in my parts."

Canty looks round surprised.

"Well, Your Majesty," he says, "I'd like nothing better, speaking for myself, but there's encumbrances——"

"What's that?" asks the Nawab.

"There's me wife and me daughter Teresa", says Canty.

"Couldn't you be ridding yourself of them?" inquires the Nawab.

"It's very difficult in these climes, Your Majesty", says Canty. "They're a bit limpet-like."

"Well," says the Nawab, "if you've got to bring them, we must make the best of it. We must all bow to the will of God. I'll pay their fares out next month on the P. and O."

"So it was all settled, and Canty with his wife and daughter, Teresa, returned with the Nawab to India. Now Mrs. Canty was a spoil-sport, a lantern-jawed woman who had taken years off Canty's life. As for the daughter, she was homely as a post-box. So the trio settled down in the Nawab's State. Canty began as a chauffeur and mechanic, playing poker with his employer in the evenings. They got on well together. "The Liverpool-Irish are a great improvement on the English," decided the Nawab, "I must get out some Irish boiler-makers and a customs man"

Soon Canty became the old fellow's confidant and almost took the place of the "Kharbari". though he didn't do any food tasting. He was a likeable chap, bluff and portly and without any of the Saxon's reserve. He would roar over a dog fight, and the Nawab got to like him more every day But his wife and daughter, Teresa, were the flies in the ointment for Canty. They began to complain of the great heat and Mrs. Canty's legs grew varicose, and the daughter became as jaundiced as a seedy man's eyeballs. Finally Mrs. Canty got desperate. "I won't stick this heathen land no longer," she shrieked at Canty, and to get rid of her and Teresa he borrowed enough to get them off to Bombay to the home mail. After that his spirits went up sharply The trees seemed greener, and the climate more equable and he began to enjoy himself as freely as he liked. The only drawback was that he had to send home an unnatural part of his salary to his wife and Teresa. Gradually, however, he became less exact in his monthly remittances. The amounts dwindled, until at last he omitted to send anything for several months. Feeling no ill effects, he began to forget all about Mrs. Canty and Teresa. He just tore up their letters and was a little grieved that he has wasted so much of his pay on them before. Well, about this time another cloud blew up on the horizon, a very important one, too. One day the Nawab says to Canty.—

"I'm getting a new secretary."

"When is he coming?" asks Canty, casual-like.

"She's' coming next week,' says the Nawab, stressfully. "She's from Russia and I've ordered some vodka from Bombay."

"Ho, ho!' laughs Canty, "them Russians are all right—" "A few days later the new secretary arrived. Her name was Olga Tchernimova, and she was the sort of woman men think of when they're dreaming. She and the Nawab and Canty had vodka parties at which she played the 'balalaika' until the first streaks of sunrise appeared over the palace minarets. But things didn't go on so smoothly for long. Canty got a passion for the woman. He wor-

(Continued on page 11)

Newspaper By Radio

Wonders Of Facsimile Transmission & Teletype Reception

Invariably whenever the mechanical mind steals some new treasure from the coffers of electrical energy, a thousand enthusiasts hail the "marvel" with awesome noise. With the naivette of country apple-knockers, they stare upward, and bid others do likewise, at the substance of things to come. And the tragedy is that most of these still-born "marvels" remain just things to come

And yet, it is fun while it lasts. Fun for those who hail and for those whose invention captures, for a brief instant, the public imagination. But embarrassing for those who are left holding a bag around the "marvel" that just won't deliver.

After saying that, it only remains to usher in another bigger and better miracle. Happily, this is not necessary.

From the National Resources Committee, the special deputation of President Roosevelt, has come tangible evidence that facsimile transmission is about to break in radio. It is an invention of which there have been few harbingers although facsimile transmission by radio is not new, nor is it a technical problem with future, though vague, possibilities, writes W. Carroll Munro in "Current History".

In a recent comprehensive and authoritative report the National Resources Committee singled out facsimile transmission as one of thirteen inventions carrying potentialities for changing the economic, cultural, and social life of the nation. Further than that, President Roosevelt pointed out that soon, by means of facsimile broadcast, the average citizen would be receiving his morning newspaper in his home. In this statement the President assumed the role of pessimist. Soon encompasses a vague future. The facts concerning the availability of facsimile broadcast are of the present. The radio newspaper is here.

To the delight of every mechanically minded man, whether he be qualified to jam the workings of a watch, unscrew a delicate lock, or snuffle in the bowels of his automobile this new instrument is teetering on the threshhold. And even better than that, the very fact of ownership of a facsimile set will guarantee, for those progressives who snap it up when it first appears on the market, a higher more enviable status in his or her community despite contrary past prejudices.

For instance, what better oath to mental leadership in any community than to know the contents of the evening newspaper long before the newspaper has been sufficiently assembled to be put to press. Or a news bulletin reporting the latest convolution of British foreign policy twelve hours before your favourite editor has turned it over to the office boy for solution. Or pictures—photographs or line drawings. For the erudite, a handsome portrayal of the author of a best seller, and for the morbid a picture of the newest hatchet sensation received in the home a few hours after the police jerked the murderer from a warm bed somewhere in the Bronx. Magnificent! Of course! for this is no fantasy.

However, before discussing the machine proper it is worthwhile mentioning one aspect of radio broadcasting that, in critical circles, is considered radio's greatest flaw. At best, the product of radio, whether a symphony or a learned address, is impermanent. For radio broadcasting does not lend itself to permanency. At present it is derivative, and lacking in continuity. And to many this is not an important failing. But in evaluating the radio as an entity critics state that at present it violates the basic laws of knowledge—permanent record and continuity. For, in the history of humanity it is never the spoken word, the mouth to mouth method of communication still practised by many backward tribes, but rather the inscribed tablet embodying the written word that has builded column by column the knowledge to which we now have access. But if this is the criticism suffered by radio in the past, competent people say that facsimile broadcast will make it invalid in the future.

A reproduction of the Christmas card which the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have sent their friends. The drawing of themselves was specially done by the French artist, M. Etienne Drian.

The New Machine

And now for the machine. Imagine a family at home preparing for breakfast. From a small cabinet, attractively designed and operating automatically through a time-clock connection with an ordinary radio set, unfolds a wide ribben of paper. Tearing off a strip the master of the house exclaims: "Sweetheart, take a gander at this! Last night the Secret Service uncovered the fact that our Secretary of State is really a member of the British royal family. Whew! What a mess!"

But "sweetheart" is already occupied with a few radio newspaper columns of her own, getting a peek at an illustrated advertisement describing the breath-taking bargain in fur coats at the favourite department store.

How is it done? To answer the question at once—done with the greatest simplicity.

Comparatively, the facsimile transmitter is little larger than the receiver. The copy to be sent, whether straight news bulletins or photographs or line drawings, involves no printing, since the material is inserted directly into the machine. And the insertion of material requires less skilful fumbling than the loading of a movie projector. With the material in line an electric bulb throwing a tiny spot of light swings back and forth across the copy to be facsimiled. The mechanical action is similar to the human eye sweeping from left to right along a line of type recording images of black characters upon a white background. From the copy the spot of light is reflected back to a light sensitive photo-electric cell. Thus, when the scanning light strikes the white it returns a full reflection, on the densest black no reflection, while on the gray and varying shades of black it returns only a partial reflection. Through the action of the photo-electric cell these reflections metamorphose into their equivalent of electric energy. On the receiving end sueh electric impulses are employed to operate a stylus sweeping synchronously across a carbon-backed paper. Thus, a black impulse will press the stylus down, a white impulse will lift it. One hundred lines will build an inch of type, or, at the operating speed of the present machine, a two-column newspaper at the rate of five feet per hour.

Increasing use of the machine will lead to equisite refinements. It is not impractical to hope for a newspaper of five columns in the near future. The is the tabloid size, and the most efficient reading organ the newspaper profession has produced.

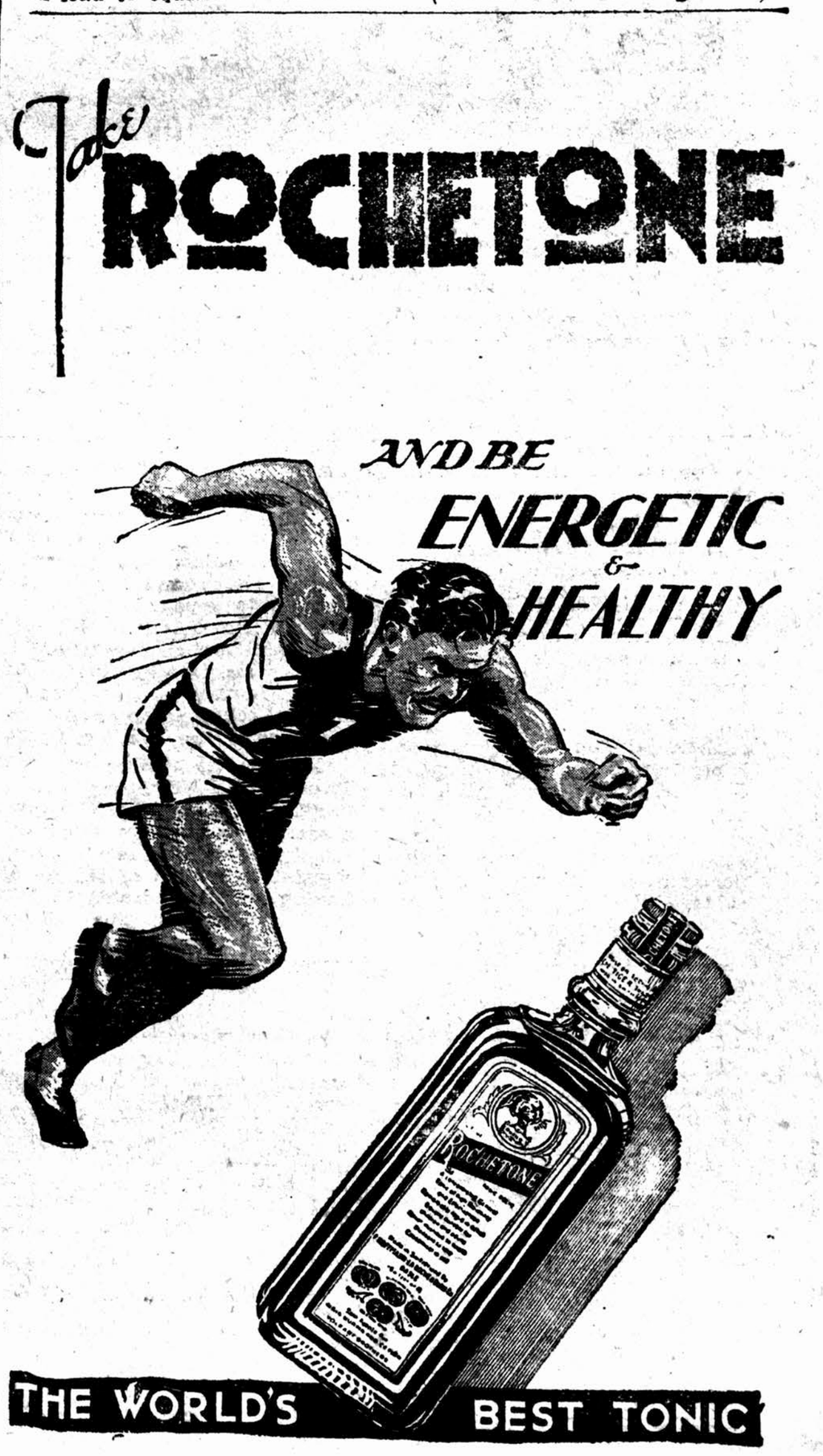
The facsimile system can transmit through any circuit, whether shortwaves, micro-waves, telegraph wires, or normal broadcast frequencies Distance of facsimile transmission depends entirely upon the amount of power employed. At present, broadcast stations will use their regular wave-lengths to broadcast facsimile during the early morning hours when normally such facilities would remain idle.

Possible Effects

What immediate effect the facsimile newspaper will have, can be easily imagined Owners of facsimile sets will receive the news long before the ordinary newspapers are run through the presses And the most attractive feature of all is the low price at which the sets will be available to the general public Initial cost will be comparable to that of a good midget radio set—somewhere around thirty-five dollars. Paper and electricity costs will be probably ten cents and twenty cents per week respectively

As an economic venture for the broadcasters the facsimile is promising. Operating expenses will be more than offset by advertising revenue, since the facsimile carries both pictures and text. At present, that is in the future. After six months when actual experiment on the public has been completed then the station owners will

(Continued on Page 13.)



Big Powers Behind

Chinese Are Merely The Object And Never Subject In Present War

AT A GLANCE

By ELLEN HORUP

Data:

1222 B. C. South Manchuria becomes part of China. The ruling house is the Chou Dynasty (1222 to 224 B. C.)

1644 A. D. Seizure of Northern Manchuria. Union of Southern and Northern Manchuria under a Central Government.

CHINA: Surface: 3,247,471 sq. miles. Population: about 500 million of whom about 350,000 are Japanese and other foreigners. Capital Nanking. History of China from 2200 B. C.

1840-1842 Opium War: China considers worth having. In the course of the war the English force their way into the interior. China yields 1842 (Treaty of Nanking). China is forced to hand over to England 5 ports, Hongkong among them.

1860 The rights of the foreigners in China, at least those of the Europeans, are extended in the Treaty of Peking. Thus missionaries, for example, may now work in China.

1875 First Japanese-Chinese differences that end with a Treaty of Japan with Korea. Japan recognizes the independence of Korea (1876.)

1882-1885 War with France which results in the loss of Annam and Tonking.

TREADING WARILY AMID THE RUINS, JAPANESE SEARCH FOR CHINESE LAND MINES: A Japanese "mopping up" party equipped with shovels as they carried out a careful search for land mines and grenades left behind by the retreating Chinese troops amid the tumbled ruins.

refuses for the first time to take the opium imported by the English. 1821 the East India Company imports 4,628 cases into China. Not much compared with the imports from India of 27,000 cases in 1930. China recognizes the danger even then. Refuses to take it. Smuggling begins via Canton. East India Company hands over her rights to the English Government. Smuggling increases. Opium growing in India is open to all and is encouraged in every respect by the English Government. 1830 China tries to stop the smuggling by confiscation of goods smuggled. Then England demands "satisfaction". China refuses. England seizes several Chinese coastal towns that she

1894-1895 New differences with Japan ending in the Trade and Shipping Treaty between Japan and China of 21st July 1896. China recognizes the independence of Korea and hands over Formosa to Japan.

1900 Boxer Rising. Intervention of all foreign countries. The rising is successfully put down and a number of trade agreements, concessions and such things result for the foreigners.

1900-1911 Rockefeller with his Standard Oil Company, which thinks it has staked out China as a market, endeavours to drive out the newly arrived oil trust—Royal Dutch Shell of Henry Deterding, and is defeated by the smaller oil trust. The Chinese

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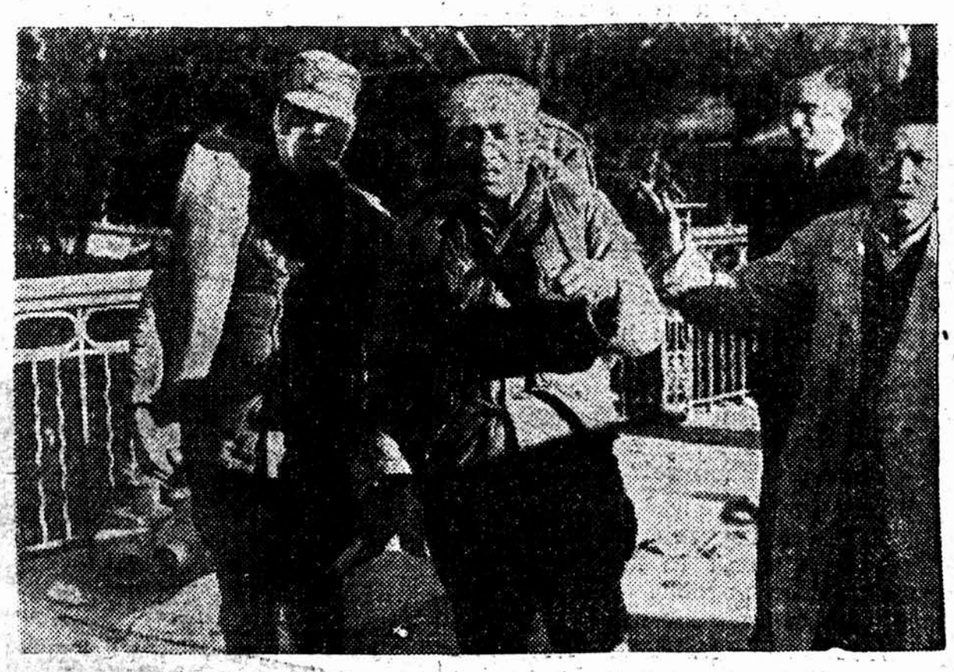


CASUALTIES OF THE CHINA WAR! PAT ON THE BACK FOR DUTY WELL DONE: Two wounded Chinese soldiers—bandaged on head and face—receive the approbation of a countryman as they wearily enter the safety of the French Concession at Shanghai after a gruelling time in the front line.

market is divided by the two companies 50/50.

1911-1912 Revolution in China. Overthrow of the dynasty. The Republic proclaimed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

1912 China tries again by severe anti-opium laws to free itself from the opium rule of England. England forces China to allow further imports. Treaty to last till 1917.

1925 Communism appears in China. The period from 1912 to 1935 is filled with continual inner disturbances in China which are opposed with alternating success.

1925 The U. S. A. insist at the Opium Conference that opium should only be imported into China for medicinal purposes, and force England to give up its opposition so that in 1935 all the Indian imports into China are brought to an end.

1931-1932 Japan seizes Manchukuo.

1935 U. S. A. create a gold currency for China.

1937 Japan invades China again.

PARTIES ENGAGED

The few facts given here enable one to see clearly that there is practically no world power or great power that does not attempt to get some hold on China. Germany had leased Kiauchow, 1898, but this fortress was conquered by the Japanese in the war (1914-18) and taken from the Germans by the Peace Treaty.

England, the world Power of the first rank before 1914, was interested in China before all the other powers. At the beginning of the last century she began to "conquer" China systematically—with India as a base of operations.

The second country in importance at that time, France, tried to conquer parts of China and to add to them to her colonial territory.

It is not likely that at that time China was looked upon as a desirable market by England and France. It must rather be noted that the age-long enmity between England and France, the two greatest powers at that time, was carried also into their colonial territory. Both parties tried to snatch from the other the good colonial territory. The rising industrialisation of the countries made raw material necessary, the countries themselves needed increased prestige.

Gratis Lamps

The third world power to step in is America. It happens quite quietly. No troops, no warships appear, but quite simple carts with oil cans with the words "Standard Oil" on them. The whole of China is suddenly provided with a huge number of kerosene lamps. Those who buy the kerosene get a lamp gratis. John D. Rockefeller does things on a grand scale. He is the first to realise the importance of China as a market.

The U.S.A. do not care much when during the Boxer Rising the European powers seize the opportunity of getting from the Chinese government, that they are "defending", considerable concessions in all spheres. It matters much more to them when suddenly an oil competitor turns up in China, the Netherland-Indian newly founded little company "Koninklyke Nederlandsche Petroleum Maatschappij", known to us as the Royal Dutch Shell Company.

Rockefeller for 11 years fights Deterding, the ruler of the Royal Dutch, in a bitter struggle—and loses. The giant trust has to agree to share the Chinese market.

In 1911 the "conclusion of peace" between the two parties takes place. In 1912 the Chinese Revolution begins. Revolutions can only succeed when they are well financed. The question remains as to who financed the Chinese Revolution.

Two years later the "civilised" countries have their attention withdrawn from China by the world war. The war ends with a remarkable victory of U.S.A. England, that up till then has been the leading world power, surrenders her supremacy up to the U.S.A. For now she is, as all countries, indebted to U.S.A. The Royal Dutch Shell has long been identified with England, Standard Oil is —America. Revenge has been taken.

Advent Of Soviet

After the war, a new world power appears—Russia. One of its first actions in foreign politics is to put a feeler towards China The Kuomintang, the Reform Movement in China, is at times quite under Communist influence. The Russian Borodin becomes one of its organisers. Another is called. Chiang Kai-Shek. He is an enemy of the Communists.

One revolt after another. Then America steps in again in 1915. It gives money, huge sums of money, buys Chinese silver at fancy prices with American gold. So it gains its end: it hits England. For up till then, there was only one silver market in the world: London. Within two years. the

(Continued on page 44)

Tokio-Madrid Front

Francis Lederer is buying Christmas stamps from Edith Fellows on the set of "Little Miss Roughneck," her first Columbia starring picture. The stamps are issued by the Motion Picture Artists' Committee as part of the Christmas drive, sponsored by many famous stars, to aid the children of democratic Spain.

A CHRONICLE

Data:

SPAIN: Country on the Iberian Peninsula. Surface: 194,957 square miles. Population: 23 millions. Capital: Madrid. Form of Government: Republic. Nature of country: large plateau, 2,000—3,000 feet high with grass steppos, in the valleys and in Catalonia wine, fruit, cane-sugar and cotton growing. Industry: cotton spinning in Barcelona, iron industry in the Basque Provinces. Minerals: Quicksilver (Almaden), copper (Rio Tinto), lead (Cartagena), iron ore (Bilbao).

History:

In antiquity and in the pre-Christian era the Iberian Peninsula is settled and ruled in turn by the Iberians, Celts, Phoenicians, Romans and West Goths.

711 The Arabians invade Spain. Result: Religious wars between Islam and Christianity. Arabian civilisation in Spain.

1492 Final victory of Christians over Mohammedans by conquest of Granada. Result: Inquisition. The Inquisition may however be due to other causes as well: (a) to counteract attempts at church reform then setting in (Luther 1483-1546, Zwingli 1484-1531, Calvin 1509-1564, (b) to consolidate the Spanish monarchy. founded in 1479.

1492 Columbus discovers America.

1519 Ferdinand Cortez discovers Mexico.

1535 Ferdinand Cortez discovers California.

Result of these discoveries and this colonisation: naval and world trade supremacy of Spain (as of England and U. S. A. today.)

1534 Foundation of the Jesuit Order (to fight the growing influence of the Reformation.)

1588 Defeat of the Armada, sent against England. And thus the loss of naval and trade supremacy.

1568-1648 Revolt of the Netherlands and the breaking up of the Spanish Empire.

1701-1714 War of Spanish Succession (a war about Spain, fought by France against England, Holland and Austria, after the last Habsburg King of Spain has died without issue. Peace of Rastatt and Utrecht. Philipp of Anjou becomes King of Spain. Austria gets the Netherlands and the Spanish part of Italy).

1808 Napoleon's brother, Josef, becomes King of Spain (result: a "national war" is made against him, which England—by Wellington's Victory at Victoria, 1813, decides against Josef). From that time on Spain has lived in a continuous, internal struggle between "democracy" and reaction.

1824 Revolt of the American colonies.

1898 Spanish-American War, Spain loses the rest of the American colonies. U. S. A. gets the Philippines.

1914 Spanish Government sympathizes with the Central Powers, Spanish people with the Entente. Opposition grows at the end of the war.

1926 Primo de Rivera, Dictator. Secret treaty with Italy, entitling Italy to use the Balearic Islands as naval base.

1931 Fall of the Dictator. Fall of the King, Alphonso XIII. Republic.

1932 Revolt of officers under Sanjurjo (it put down.)

1933 Success of Conservatives at elections. Sanjurjo pardoned.

1934 Revolt of the Left (is put down by a General Franco).

1936 Success of the Left at elections. On 17 July, 1937, Franco's rebellion.

Trial

"Leo Chertok, who shortly before the outbreak of the Abyssinian War became known in connection with oil concessions, has in court in London brought an action against the former Negus Haile Selassie for breach of agreement, and sued him for L. 528,000 damages. Chertok states that the damages suffered by the Standard Oil Company, because they could not make use of the concessions promised them, amount to L500,000 and he claims L28.000 for personal expenses and commission lost. . ." That is the notice which the "United Press" Agency brought at the end of November 1937.

One might think that has nothing whatever to do with the war in Spain. At least it shows that American capital was interested in Abyssinia when the war broke out.

And when Mr Chertok states that the Standard Oil Company has suffered so enormously because the agreement was not fulfilled by the Negus, he totally forgets that he, the plaintiff, made the same transactions with Mr. Benito Mussolini (or his attorney) at the same time, that is before the conquest of Abyssinia. If he should have suffered such a loss, it would be quite comprehensible, but in no way the fault of the Negus. But even these—imaginary—losses are probably made good already, for on 22 March 1937 the Italian wireless announced (an item not previously published by any paper and only confirmed on 30 April by the "Nachrichtendienst fur Aussenhandel," Berlin) that an oil agreement had just been made with the American Sinclair Company about the whole of Tripolis. A company for the purpose had already been formed

This Sinclair Company has been —since the big oil scandals in U.S.A at the beginning of the twenties —affiliated to the Standard Oil Company.

Like Japan's advances to England at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the Italian announcement is of course known to the authorities of other Powers a few days before, thanks to a well-functioning "Intelligence Service," so that the consequences may be met in time.

Spain And China

The brusque announcement from Italy that it had passed from dependence for oil on England to dependence on America had one strange effect: on 19 March 1937 General Franco's advance in Spain is stopped by an astonishing setback of his 'Italian' troops an the Guadarama front. Reports say that the Italian troops were—led to desert by loud-speakers! This is not meant to be believed in high quarters but to show what bad allies such troops are in case of need.

These high quarters are far from the scene of war, about as far as England from Venezuela. Yet England threatens in Venezuela undoubtedly the Panama Canal, at least that is expressly stated in countless newspaper articles in America. What is more natural than as a counteraction—to threaten the highway so vital to England (as Eden expressly stated even in October 1937), the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal? Pressure of this sort can be best brought to bear on the one hand by the "possession" of Abyssinia, and on the other hand by the "possession" of Spain, thus blocking the way in both directions.

The struggle in Spain is moreover not only for "political" influence, for that would be entirely without attraction for capital. Spain has, just as China has, three important qualities: it is a land for investments (i.e. for production), it is a market and a political base. In addition it is, as China—a country that has been ruled for centuries by foreigners, by non-Spanish kings and by the clergy.

Big Theme Of Armament

The Spanish question was originally an agrarian question, as long as the great landowners and not capital ruled, and even now some of the Spaniards fighting in

Spain, Chess-Board Where Britain & U. S Play For Supremacy

(By CHARLES W. STEPHENSON)

Spain believe without a shadow of doubt that, whichever side they fight on, they will help by their victory to make just laws for land ownership. For people still believe that there are really national questions and questions of internal policy which can be settled by force of arms. They are not aware that since the Spanish nobility fought the Moors the world has changed somewhat. In those days perhaps people fought to be able to live but to-day it is always a fight to stop other people from living The nations do not know, the Governments are too weak to be able to make opposition and the "Royal" merchants rule.

All the same the quarrel in Spain itself is quite old—in spite of all changes in world history—When the Moors were driven out. the Spanish nobles did not dare. for instance, to give "their" people arms but preferred foreign mercenaries to their own people If they forgot this precaution. the result was always the same—revolt and desertion

In this respect things have not changed much General Franco would not need so many foreign troops if his own were to be trusted.

Spain would moreover certainly not play the part it does to-day forced as it is. sad to say. from outside, if it had not two qualities. Above all, its position: it is the door to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar certainly had its day but in these times of aeroplanes and of long distance guns such a fortress is at best a small base of operations, but never of any decisive importance. Secondly—none the less important—it is the mineral wealth of Spain that entices numerous competitors

If it is a question of division of raw materials all the Powers want to put in a word But there it is—as in all business matters: the one who is financially strongest wins. The strongest in Europe is undoubtedly England. which has

(Continued on page 46)

Fighting Germs With Films, New Rays And Frost

Profound interest is being manifested in medical science circles over the discovery of a remarkable new treatment for cancer involving the application of refrigeration directly into the tumours, or the lowering of the temperature of the entire body by "hibernation".

Dr. Temple Fay head of the department of neurology and neurosurgery, Temple University School of Medicine Philadelphia, in collaboration with Dr. George C. Henry, director of the department of physics, and Dr. Augustus McCravey, have devised new instruments consisting of thin hollow tubes through which a "freezing" liquid is passed and circulated directly into the cancerous parts of the patient's body. Five patients who, according to Dr. Fay, were considered hopeless cases of extensive metastatic carcinoma (cancer) have been subjected to the new freezing technique.

"Definite relief from local pain", Dr. Fay states in a report to the American College of Surgeons, "followed the application of subnormal temperature in the region of active growth. There was apparent gross retardation in growth as well as diminution in the size of the carcinomatous lesion. In one case a patient had been blinded by the infiltration of cancer cells in the region of the optic nerve. To-day she is able to read a newspaper. The size of one tumour, located in the breast, was reduced by one-half after five days of treatment by the refrigeration method."

It appears that the idea for the treatment of cancer by freezing did not spring direct from the brain of any one medical scientist. It originated in the familiar household icebox and in a barnyard nest where a maternally-inclined hen was patiently imparting heat from her own fevered body to a setting of eggs in order to hatch out a family of baby chicks.

"Examples of arresting growth and preserving food stuffs through the medium of lowered temperatures are common in our everyday life", says Dr. Fay. "And the fact that a hen's fertilized egg remains dormant as a single cell unless activated by high temperature (around 103 degrees Fahrenheit) is more worthy of deep consideration than would appear at first glance".

These two basic facts were used in establishing the new cancer technique. Growth of cancerous tissue was retarded through the application of lowered temperatures to affected parts. The development and reproduction of malignant cell life was held in check through "hibernation". Still another to the refrigeration idea came from a careful study of metastasizing carcinoma, the kind that spreads from one part of the body to another. It was observed that this type of cancer is mostly confined to the warmer segments of the human body. The breast, for example, is warmer than the lower extremities and also has more of this cancer.

The results of one case of hibernation, induced by X-ray radiation to the pituitary, thyroid and ovarian glands is described as follows by Dr. Fay:

"A fall of 29 per cent in the basal metabolic rate followed, with a corresponding fall in the segmental surface temperature. Widespread metaphysical lesion disappeared within three weeks. Nine months following treatment the patient was free from symptoms of malignancy'.

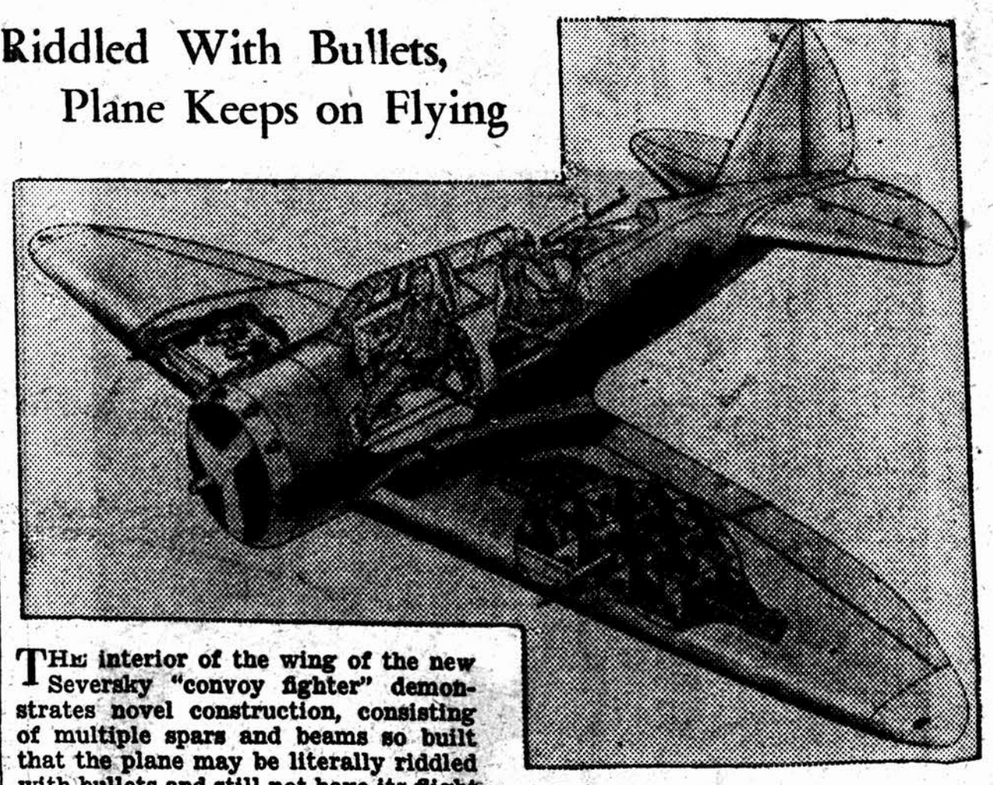
According to a five-year report prepared by Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, associate director of the Chicago College of Surgeons, 29,195 known cases of cancer have been cured by surgery or by X-rays and radium. Of the cures, 1,035 were of cancer of the stomach.

Experiments are now being conducted at the Institute for Cancer Research, Columbia University, New York City, and also at St. Luke's Hospital, which promises to open a new scientific attack upon cancer. Preservation and growth for more than a year of particles of human tissue in a solution containing known chemicals have afforded opportunity for a study of the mystery of the growth and repair of tissue following injury and, according to Dr. Iago Galdston of the Academy of Medicine, may ultimately yield a key to the solution of the cancer problem.

Prof Stafford L. Warren, cancer investigator of the University of Rochester (N.Y.) School of Medicine has succeeded in making motion pictures of a fragment of cancerous tissue as it detached itself from an implanted tumour in a

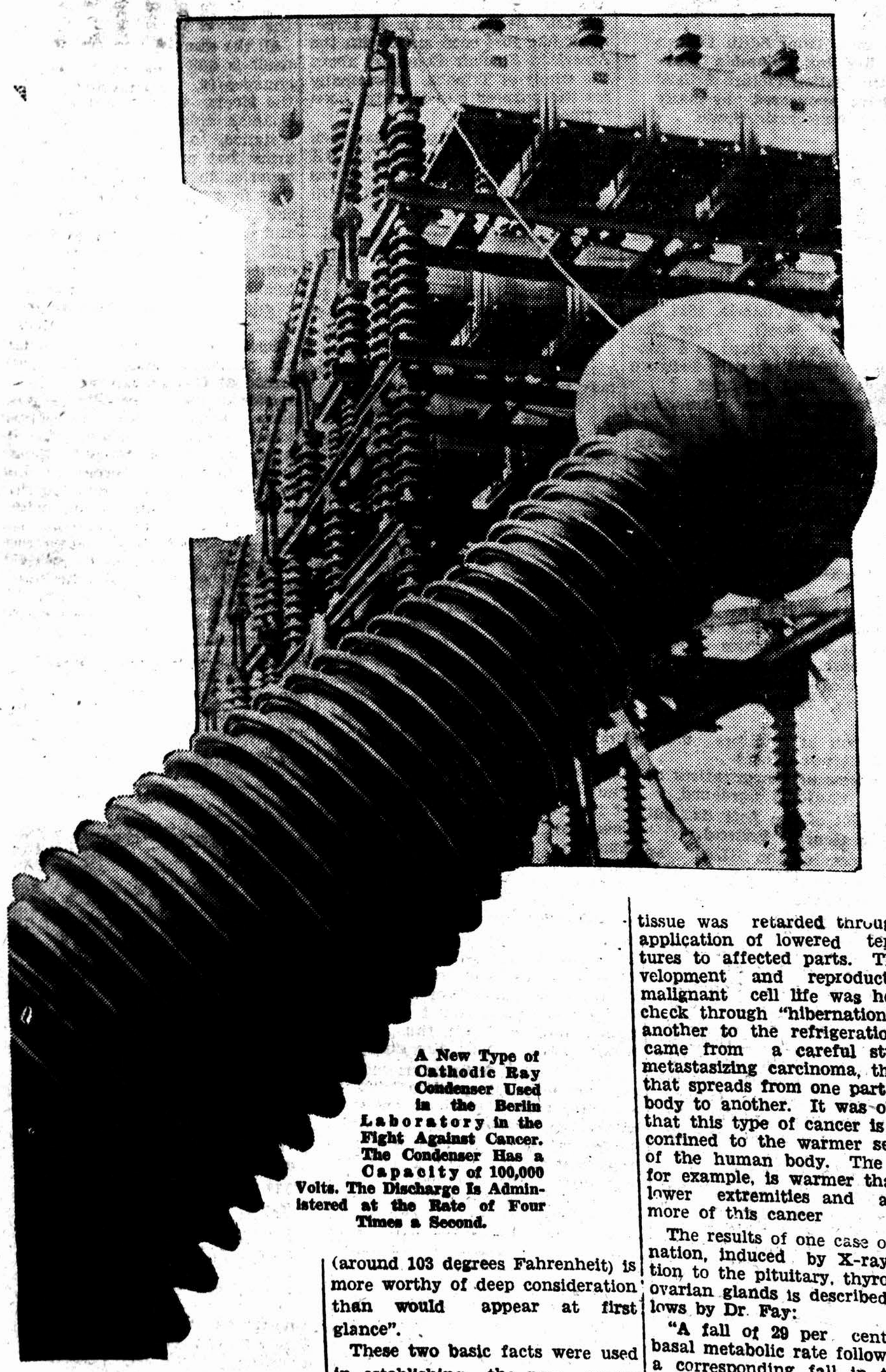
(Continued on page 52)

Riddled With Bullets, Plane Keeps on Flying



THE interior of the wing of the new Seversky "convoy fighter" demonstrates novel construction, consisting of multiple spars and beams so built that the plane may be literally riddled with bullets and still not have its flight characteristics altered. The plane has a fuel capacity enabling it to operate over a range of three thousand miles without refueling. In addition to one flexible and six fixed machine guns, it carries six hundreds pounds of bombs.

RELAXING VIA CROSSWORDS —A three-letter word meaning a Tibetan butter churner! Ginger Rogers, the screen's No. 1 dancing daughter, turns to crossword puzzles for relaxation on her vacation following her work in "Stage Door." Upon her return to the studio she is slated to enter upon two starring vehicles and then a picture with Fred Astaire.



A New Type of Cathodic Ray Condenser Used in the Berlin Laboratory in the Fight Against Cancer. The Condenser Has a Capacity of 100,000 Volts. The Discharge Is Administered at the Rate of Four Times a Second.

Pandit Onkarnath, the well-known vocalist of Bombay, photographed with a number of prominent citizens of Lahore at a reception, organised in his honour, by the Punjab Literary League, Lahore. Photo shows (from left to right):—Mr. J. G. Bhandari, Accountant-General, Punjab; Raja Narendra Nath; Pandit Onkarnath; the Hon. Mr. Justice Bakshi Tek Chand; the Hon. Mr. R. B. Ram Saran Dass, Mr. A. Yusaf Ali, I.C.S. (Retired) and Mr. B. R. Puri, Bar-at-Law.

Tansen Of South India

Thiagaraja Saint And Singer Of Trivadi. Sets Karnataki Music Style For A Century

(By Music-Lover)

From this week onwards, till the end of January, South India will be celebrating the Thiagaraja festival, in memory of the great saint and composer, Thiagaraja. Formerly the festival was the monopoly of a coterie of Ustads and Pandits. Now with the ever-increasing circle of music fans and amateurs, the festival is gradually assuming a national aspect and every town in South India feels that social life is poorer without participating in it. Another noteworthy feature about it is that its celebration seems to have no frontiers. South Indians who have settled in Africa, Burma, Singapore and Strait Settlements have taken to it in the spirit of national celebration. Even in North India, it is celebrated in important centres where South Indians have settled. Poona and Calcutta are enthusiastic and in Bombay, the Sri Ranjani Sabha has arranged a music festival with local 'ustads' and amateurs. From its increasing popularity in the City, it looks as if it has become a permanent fixture. But the nerve centre of celebrations is Trivadi (Tiruvayar), a town about six miles from Tanjore, where Thiagaraja's Samadhi stands on the banks of the Cauvery as a Mausoleum of his greatness and inspiring power house of music. Every year, this out-of-the-way town becomes the Mecca of music lovers, and musicians of repute and those in the making vie with one another to sing a Thiagaraja 'kriti' and become happy recipients of the blessings of the Saint. No noted artiste dares absent from the festival, and many earmark a portion of their income as a financial tribute to the Saint and Singer of Trivadi.

Biographical Anecdotes

It will not be out of place to give a few biographical anecdotes of Thiagaraja, who has become a patron saint of Karnataki music. In this we have no authentic records or references in contemporary literature, and we have to reconstruct the past from references in his 'kritis' in which he has incorporated many of his life incidents. He was born in 1759 A. D. in Tiruvarur, a pilgrim centre in Tanjore District. He hailed from a Telugu family which had migrated to South India. It will be recalled that during the heyday of the Vizianagar Empire, there was an exodus of Telugus to the Tamil Nad in the wake of the conquerors. The Nayaka rulers of Madura and Tanjore encouraged the music and fine arts of the Telugus. Even though the Andhra rule gave place to Maharashtra dynasties, the new rulers continued to extend their patronage. Nobody has assessed the contribution of the Telugus and Maharashtrians to Karnataki music which the Tamilians claim as a sort of ancestral property. Thiagaraja in his 'kritis' left such a rich legacy that generations of vocalists and instrumentalists for over a century have fattened on them. The Maharashtrians who accompanied the Maratha rulers of Tanjore introduced the old Pandharpur style of Bhajans, which not only enriched Karnataki music but introduced the first Hindustani touches in Karnataki music. Even after the passing away of the Maratha rule in the South, many of the Maharashtrians took to Karnataki music as a profession. The late Sagaram Rao was one of the pioneers of 'Gottu Vadhyam.' In the good old days when Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer, Patnam Subramania Iyer and Kunnakkudi Krishna Iyer staged a music Marathon at Ramnad for the championship title, it was Mridangam Narayanaswami Appah that carried the laurels of the day.

Plays Truant

Thiagaraja's grandfather was one Giriraja Kavi who is said to have settled in Tanjore at the time of Shaji, the second Maratha ruler of (1684-1711). His father was one Ramabrahmam, a music teacher by profession, and his mother was Shanta. His early life was uneventful, but for the terrors and monotony of the village school at Tiruvarur. For the sake of better education of the child the family shifted to Trivadi, which was called Panchanadam or the Punjab of South India, because of the proximity of the five rivers, Cauvery, Coleroon, Kodamuruti, Vettar and Vennar. Here the boy was taught Sanskrit and was initiated into the mysteries of the classics like Vedas and Vedangas. But his real education started with the study of Ramayana and the adoption of Rama as his tutelary deity. He had the blessing of a sweet voice and keen sense of melody and learnt from his mother the devotional songs of Purandaradas. Even in school life he often played the truant and was found loitering round the house of Sonti Venkatramanappa, unconsciously imbibing the music lessons taught by the Pandit to his disiples. This interim career finally terminated in Thiagaraja becoming a regular music student and finally becoming a full-fledged artiste.

The early amours with the Muse were, to some extent, cut short when his parents passed away when he was fourteen years old, and the stark realities of the world stared him in the face. His brother was a bully and was always a thorn on his side. Not only did he squander away the ancestral property, but in a fit of anger threw away Thiagaraja's music book and his favourite Rama idol into the river. Thiagaraja's "Paradise lost and Paradise regained," i.e., the loss and the re-discovery of the Rama's idol, have been celebrated in musical compositions like "Nenendaveda Kudara" and "Etla Dora Kithivo."

Spurns Palace Offers

After the death of his parents, the battle of life had no terrors for him, as his mind gradually became heaven-ward bound. Rama became his idol and ideal and Ramanama was his solace and sheet-anchor. It changed the very soul of his being and purged him completely of his tart temper and proverbial sectarian bigotry. His catchy devotional music and the perfection of his art and technique made his name famous throughout South India and brought him tempting offers, from the Travancore and Tanjore Durbars. But Thiagaraja was not meant for the palace and equally palaces were not meant for him. So he spurned the offer of Sarabhoji Maharaja of Tanjore and took to "unchavritti" or begging as his profession. Before dawn he used to bathe in the sacred Cauvery with his disciples, perform his poojas, instruct his pupils in music and round off the day's engagements with "unchavritti". This not only brought him his daily bread but gave him an opportunity of spreading the gospel of Ramanama, which was the one big theme of his musical compositions. Thiagaraja was not the only star in the music horizon of the times. Muthuswami Dikshitar and Shama Sastri were his contemporaries, and the three were known as the "Tirumurti" of Karnataki music. Equally great like them was Govinda Marar, the Travancore State musician who flourished under the patronage of the Travancore Maharaja, who was equally a good music composer. Govinda Marar used to render 'Pallavi' in six 'kalas' and he was termed "Shad kala Govindan". Moreover his sky-rocketing voice and cyclic twists and thrusts in top pitch were a terror to his contemporaries. The Maharaja recognised the merit of this savant by awarding him the title of "Chakradhana Govindan" and presenting him a "Tambura" with a miniature Travancore flag hoisted on it.

Govinda Marar's Visit

The meeting of Govinda Marar with Muthuswami Dikshitar and Thiagaraja is one of the highlights in the annals of Karnataki music. When Marar went to Trivadi for a Dharshan of Thiagaraja, his disciples who thought that their master was the last word in music world would not even allow him to enter the gates. They were deeply immersed in their music practice with all "Tamburas" fully-tuned. Marar who was a keen devotee of "Nadhabrahmam" pointed his finger to a "Tambura" from a respectable distance and drew the attention of the prodigies that a wire was out of tune. There was a dramatic dead-stop and they immediately recognised Marar's greatness and led Marar before Thiagaraja. Thiagaraja was moved by Marar's devotion and the acme of his music perfection celebrated the visit in his composition "Entharo Mahanubhavalu".

As Famous As Tansen

In South Indian music circles Thiagaraja's name has become as famous as that of Tansen. The philosophy in his compositions, the devotional self-surrender, the enthronement of Ramanama and the prescription of 'bhakti' cult as an ordinary man's way to heaven

(Continued on page 25)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

FLORA AND FAUNA IN MANY LANDS

Woman-Traveller Relates Her Adventures

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN MANY LANDS, by W. Lavallin Puxley, Williams and Norgate London. Price 10s. 6d.

Nowadays everyone must write his or her autobiography, memoirs or adventures or one is liable to be forgotten. There seems no other justification for many of such volumes that literally flood the book-stalls.

Miss Puxley, presumably, is a lady of considerable private means or she would not have been able to undertake such costly trips round the world as she describes in this inevitable book of memoirs. But one can discern neither purpose nor originality in her travels and is apt to get bored with the intensely subjective and personal reminiscences. The one redeeming feature of the book, however, are the descriptions of birds and flowers for whom Miss Puxley seems to have a great fascination. She has a keen eye for the beauties of flora and fauna which few travellers have and the account of some rare species of birds and flowers is really good and informative.

K. A. ABBAS.

Poetry Of Life

Life is a sonnet so short and so sweet.
The poetic cry of a Mighty Soul.
With rhyme and rhythm—a harmonious whole
Where pain and pleasure in union meet;
Life's Poetry! the heart's pulsating beat—
The measured metre that is the sonnet's goal—
God's rhyming scheme—wherein we play our role
Like magic words—so very apt and neat!
The joys of living are the happy strains
Which from the Cheering Poet blithely spring,
In equal balance met by life's sour pains
That reach the Pitying Poet's heart and cling;
Life is a pattern the Poet ingrains
Into a sonnet now to you I bring.

N. D. SIRUR.

NATIONAL YEAR BOOK

THE NATIONAL YEAR BOOK—1938, published by the Book Company, College Square, Calcutta, price Re. 1.

This is a very useful handbook which contains very valuable information. Among several other useful things it contains a summary of the Government of India Act, a short history of the Congress and a mass of information about India's economic resources, forms of Government of different countries and records of all kinds of sports, etc. Besides it also contains matters of every day interest. It should prove indispensable especially to public men and newspaper and other public offices. It is very moderately priced.

A WOMAN'S INDICTMENT OF SOCIETY

Rashid Jehan's Radical Short Stories In Urdu

AURAT AUR DIGAR AFSANE (a collection of Urdu short stories), by Rashid Jehan. Published by Hashmi Book Depot, Railway Road, Lahore. Price Re. 1.

Women writers are yet a novelty in India. Radical women writers with a clear conception of conflicting social forces are rarer still. Rashid Jehan's collection of short stories is, therefore, a welcome addition to progressive literature in Urdu.

As a woman who keenly feels the humiliating conditions imposed by society on members of her sex, her stories are mainly an indictment of the prevailing attitude towards woman and her problems. The indictment, however, is not just an emotional outburst; it is a bold and calculated analysis of some of our major social evils which blight the life and happiness of the long-suffering Indian woman. "Aurat," a one-act play which forms the principal part of the book, is a well-written and coherent dramatic piece which not only reads well but can be successfully staged, too. Presenting a cross-section of the domestic life in a middle class family, it exposes the utter hypocrisy and conceit of most men in their dealings with their womenfolk, and it ends on a note of optimism for the caged bird atlast revolts and defies the assumed authority of the male.

"Pun," a short but artistically perfect sketch, is a most convincing satire on middle class complacency and the inherent contradictions of conventional morality. Another striking thing is "Sarak" which describes the varied panorama of a street in an Indian town with subtle irony candid realism, and occasional flashes of bitter sarcasm.

It is a book that all those interested in the evolution of progressive Indian literature should read

K. A. ABBAS.

A DIRECTORY OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

THE ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIES DIRECTORY AND A HANDBOOK OF INDIA, 1937-38, VOL. I. Published by the All-India Industries Federation (Regd.) 211/19, Harwar Building, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

An All-India Industries Directory like the present publication was badly needed by everyone interested in Indian trade and industry. This work is not merely a classified list of the trades in India and alphabetical index of the various industries of the country. It is in addition a profusely illustrated history of the various industries in the country. It describes their present position, devoting a page or two to each industrial concern separately.

Besides the section on industries, the Directory devotes a long and separate chapter to Indian insurance, giving a detailed account of each insurance company. Another section contains special articles by well-informed writers, amongst whom may be mentioned Mr. Walchand Hirachand on "Indian Shipping" and Mr. Pattabhi Sitharamaya on "Why Indian Industries Fail." In the last section is given general information of special interest to merchants and manufacturers such as the customs tariffs, income-tax schedules, foreign consular officers, chambers of commerce and other institutions, and technical and industrial institutions etc.

This publication, extremely creditable as it is, is not absolutely perfect, as the publishers themselves acknowledge. In the very nature of things, an exhaustive all-India survey of the industries is not an easy job. In the subsequent editions the publishers hope to add new features. One would suggest that they should devote a separate chapter to Indian banking and another to industrial development in Indian States; and it is hoped the public will extend to them the support and co-operation which they richly deserve.

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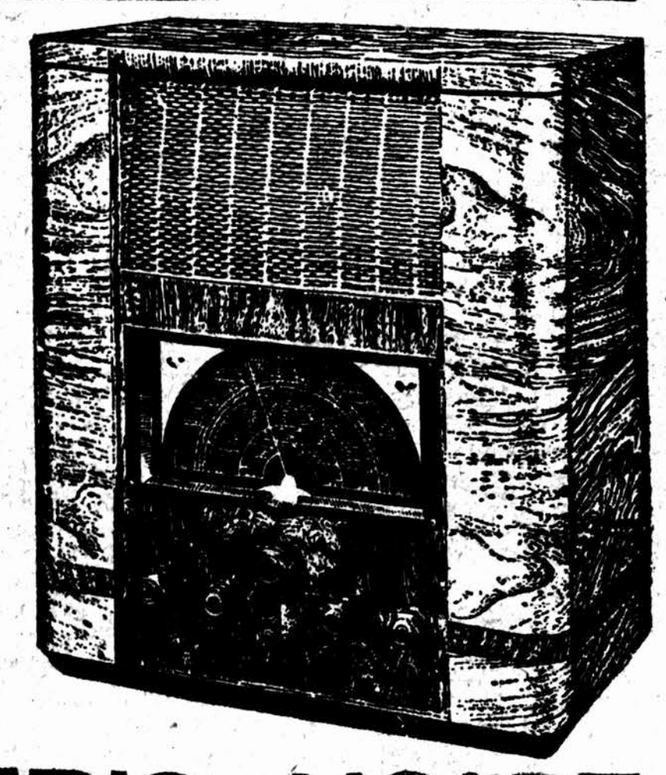
MODEL 650.
A 10-valve A.C receiver with variable selectivity. Wave range from 4.85 to 2,000 metres. Separate bass and treble tone controls. Moving-coil loud speaker.
Output 12 watts Price Rs. 500 (at Ports).

A 10-valve superhet receiver with really high performance. This set will log stations all round the globe, at full strength, in broad daylight. Visual tuning with two speed control and Vernier scale makes tuning dead accurate but extremely simple. This set will do everything that the most exacting radio fan or music critic expects of it and the price of Rs. 500/- makes it the best buy in radio.

Although primarily intended for A.C. Mains, this set will operate perfectly on D.C. current with a special Rotary Converter. These are supplied at a special low price if bought with the set.

Ask your dealer to-day about this and the other beautiful models in His Master's Voice 1938 range of "High fidelity radios and autoradiograms."



HIS MASTER'S VOICE
HIGH-FIDELITY RADIO
THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: DUM DUM. BRANCHES: BOMBAY, DELHI, BANGALORE.

CANTY'S CHRISTMAS BOX

shipped her abjectly and grudged every moment she spent in the Nawab's company. And the Nawab began to grow secretly jealous of Canty. A sort of 'tertium quid' situation, if you understand me. All during the hot weather it went on, and Canty became aware that he was growing thinner, which didn't do him any harm, for, being slimmer, he could change gear more skilfully than before. Well, things working up to a climax when one morning the Nawab was seated at his desk in his private sanctum, using an ivory paper knife on his accumulated correspondence, which he made a point of attending to himself. The ruler had a big mail from Paris every month. Artists' models and such-like—'cocottes', I think you call them—had a habit of sending him their likenesses on the chance of a secretarial job turning up. On the morning in question the Nawab found nothing to his liking, and he was a little weary when he opened a letter bearing an English postage stamp. As he read the contents he found himself smiling with satisfaction. The letter was from Mrs. Canty. In it she complained that her husband had not sent home any money for nearly five months and that she and Teresa were a prey to starvation. She implored that His Highness, in his great benevolence, would see that the money was deducted from her erring husband's wages and sent home forthwith. As he folded the letter, the Nawab was in a very gleeful mood. To crown his pleasure the door opened and Olga, equipped with a large bottle of Vodka, came in for her secretarial duties.

* * *

'Some months later, towards Christmas, (said Mr. Bond, relighting his cheroot) I was visiting the State with my books of samples—we do a big trade in Christmas cards with the smaller Durbars. Many 'Karbharis' have an impeccable taste in snow scenes. Perhaps you would like to see some of my mistletoe series this evening.... may create the atmosphere of the old country!'

Mr. Bond chuckled and returned to his theme 'The Nawab's territory being centrally situated, I decided to stay over for the usual seasonal festivities. On Christmas Eve the Nawab gave a big banquet in the palace. After dinner we played 'Forfeits.' There was plenty of champagne and Vodka, and I remember seeing the 'Karbhari' losing his dignity and unsoberly strumming upon Volga Tchernimova's 'balalaika.' The Nawab himself was in good humour.

must all give each other presents to-morrow," he decreed but Canty, lying on the gilded chesterfield, was too full of champagne to heed anything but Olga's luminous eyes which, in the reflecting mirrors all around were a continual presence with him.

It was dawn when the banquet concluded. Canty was then mildly rude to the Nawab, and insisted upon escorting Olga to her room.

"Never mind." laughed the Nawab to his indignant 'Karbhari.' "It's his Liverpool-Irish ways."

So they all retired to bed and slept till nearly midday on Christmas morning. By that time, however, the Nawab was fully garmented. He had had a recuperative spine massage and felt normally active. Cheerfully he collected his personal staff, and with the 'Karbhari' and a number of sycophantic hangers-on, he proceeded towards the bungalow which Canty occupied. Trumpets were blown but still Canty slept. At last his tousled head appeared at the verandah window. The Nawab greeted him joyously. Christmas greetings were exchanged, a little sleepily on Canty's part. Then the Nawab ordered Canty to get dressed and to come round with him for his Christmas gift.

(Continued From Page 4)

By that time Canty was fully awake and responsive to his employer's kindness. He flung on a white drill suit and followed his chief, a little surprised, to the railway station.

"I've got a present you'll really appreciate, Canty," says the Nawab seriously, 'its over here, just arrived from Bombay."

"This is very kind of you, sir," says Canty respectfully and a little ashamed of his rudeness of the night before. They walked across the platform to where the 'purdah' saloon State dining-car was drawn up. At a signal from their ruler, two station guards blew a bugle and opened the handsome draped doorway of the saloon. Almost immediately Mrs. Canty and Teresa descended to the platform.

"There you are, Canty", roared the Nawab ,pointing to the aggressive-faced wife and daughter.

* * *

My companion once again lit his cheroot. I could see that his tongue was at last growing weary. "But what happened to Olga? I asked.

"She resigned when she saw Mrs. Canty," said Mr. Bond. 'I believe she soon afterwards got a good secretarial post with a gentleman in Bombay. Well, I'll be going along for my siesta, and I'll bring up that mistletoe series before dinner.'

Miss Shamkumari Nehru, M.A., LL.B., Advocate Allahabad who was recently married to Mr. Abdul J. Khan of U. P. Police.

Mr. Ziauddin Khan has been awarded the Vangala Narsama Garu Gold Medal in the Lucknow University for being the best Student in M. A. (politics) in 1937.

FREAK ANIMAL HALF CAT, HALF DOG

Washington U.S.A., has one of the world's strangest animal. It is half cat and half dog. Nonesuch, as it is called, has a long doggy neck, the head, ears and shoulders of a fox terrier, while the rest of her body is pure cat. And instead of barking she miaows.

Now Nonesuch has provided another surprise—by giving birth to four kittens, all perfectly normal cats.

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"What a Wonderful Surprise!"
"Tosca", the perfume of Romance. "Tosca"- embodying all that is sweet and feminine, bewitching and mysterious. It is the fragrant link of the delightful "4711" Tosca Beauty Aids, and the Christmas gift par excellence.
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THE SECOND SCOUTERS' TRAINING CAMP

A brief report of the Secon Scouters' Training Camp has already been published The camp was attended by Scouters from Bombay, Poona and Bordi. Representatives were sent for training from the Suburban District Board and several District Boards have expressed their desire to wait for a clear enunciation of policy for them from the Government. A large number of High Schools sent their teachers for training, including the Fellowship School, The Sharda Sadan the Ideal English School, The Moghveera Free Night School, the S. P. Hakimji High School, the Goklibai High School, the Maratha High School, Babu Panalal High School. The following high schools had their scouters trained during the First Training Camp: Esplanade High School, Pupil's Own School, Madhawdas Amersey High School, the New Era School, the Fellowship School, The Aryan Education Society's School, and the Ideal English School.

A large number of scouters are expected to attend the Third Scouters' Training Camp during May as several schools had remained open during a part of the Christmas holidays. Scouters from all over the Presidency will also be able to take advantage of the May vacation, and this ought to help the growth of the National Scout Movement in the villages.

Girl Scout Leaders

Six Girl Scout leaders from the Fellowship School and the Sharda Sadan took advantage of the ten days' course, and it is hoped that it will be possible to run a special course for such leaders in the Third Training camp. The first experiment has revealed that Girl Scout leaders can easily undergo a common basic course of training, and further specialised course can be run as Refresher courses for Girl Scout Leaders only.

The demonstration of charts and exhibits were unanimously welcomed as a great help to practical training and therefore a preparation of a larger and more varied number of charts will be undertaken for the Third Scouters' Training Camp. Henceforth special exhibits will be prepared according to instructions in order to correct the mistakes of scouts who send their exhibits for display. The exhibits will demonstrate the use of the Scout Movement for the uplift of our national life.

During the ten days of the camp, the scouters had to undergo daily three hours of theoretical work and five hours of practical work. The course included a fourteen miles' hike by patrols following a trail of scout signs. The theoretical training included talks on the Scout Laws and Pledge, Camping, Troop organisation and management, Troop Records and Finance, Principles of Education, Education and Recreation, History of the Scout Movement, the meaning of Nationalisation, the meaning and purpose of Scout investiture Scouting and Public Service, Scouting and Rural Reconstruction, Scout Propaganda and Literature, Nature Lore, etc.

* * *

Scout Vigil

The practical course included training in the Tenderfoot, Second Class and parts of the First Class Tests, including Knotting, Signalling, Mapping. Tent pitching, etc.

On the last night of the camp, the scouters went through a vigil from 11 p.m. to 3 a.m., as preparatory to the investiture.

A high standard of Indian music was demonstrated and a whole programme of national songs was arranged on one occasion. The I.N.S.A. is arranging for the publication of some of these songs for the benefit of Scout Troops. The songs were in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Hindustani and Bengali languages.

Camp Gazettes were published during the course of the camp.

Games competitions were arranged, and some of the patrols demonstrated some excellent original games which will be detailed in these columns later. The entrants for the competition had to demonstrate originality, maximum of participation, appeal to child interest, independent leadership, minimum of apparatus required and simplicity and brevity of instruction.

The scouters had opportunities to train a very smart patrol of leaders sent to the camp by various schools in Bombay. The patrol leaders enjoyed an independent camp, when they were not required for joint work with the scouters. This method of practical demonstration of training was much appreciated by scouters, as it was a great help to them in their training.

The camp was attended by more than a hundred visitors during the ten days, especially on the evening of the 1st January 1938, for which official invitations were sent to prominent citizens interested in the Scout Movement.

* * *

Third Scouters' Training Camp

It has been decided to avail ourselves of the May vacation and three camps will be organised during the season. The first camp will be a tramp camp of scouters from Bombay to Poona, a distance of nearly 120 miles. The scouters will avail themselves of the opportunity to see the conditions of some of the villages as well as enjoy the beautiful scenery of the ghats. Part of the way will be covered as hikes

The second camp will be run at Uran on our Association camp ground for the benefit of scouts. Each troop will be allowed a limit-

(Continued on page 51)

(1) Scouters and demonstration patrol at the Second Scouters' Training Camp.

(2) A morning class at the camp.

(3) Girl Scout leaders at the Scouters' Training Camp.

(4) Charts, exhibits and library in the Training Camp.

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Stockists:—P. M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

Newspaper By Radio

(Continued from page 5)

be able to calculate their possible profit.

And in the interest of national defense the facsimile machine has many possibilities. Reconnaissance units, whether planes or fast destroyers, can carry the transmitting system with ease, since it weighs less than ten pounds. Thus, military and naval staffs will have the opportunity to not only receive verbal information but to study actual maps and charts showing the exact positions of the enemy.

In brief, that is facsimile transmission. Already, broadcasting stations have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to start at once experimental facsimile transmission of radio newspapers to homes in their service areas. In the East, WOR owned by Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Newark, New Jersey, has announced that they are preparing to inaugurate a service in the New York area. In California, the MacClatchy newspapers operating four broadcasting stations have applied to the FCC for permission to send facsimile, Stations WHO, 50,000 watts, Des Moines, KTSP, 25,000 watts, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and WHG, 250 watts, Norfolks, Virginia, have already received permission to broadcast facsimile to their service areas using regular broadcast frequencies and full power. These latter stations are awaiting the delivery of machines for installation in homes for use during an experimental period.

Of great significance is the fact that the Federal Communications Commission has seen fit to grant broadcasters permission to operate the facsimile over their regular frequencies. That alone is proof enough that far from being a machine of to-morrow the facsimile newspaper is a thing of to-day.

About The Inventor

And that it is the product of the day and not of some confused future is a testimony to the inventive genius of W. G. H. Finch, president of the Finch Telecommunications Laboratories, New York. For the personality of this man is, in a sense, as important as the facsimile machine he has invented. His interest in facsimile goes back to 1922.

Finch is optimistic concerning the future of his machine, though alert to the difficulties immediately confronting it. These difficulties he foresaw when, fifteen years ago, he began to build the independent patent structure upon which he based his finished products. Perhaps Finch possesses the most formidable independent communications patent set up in the country. To quote one of his associate engineers: "That the machine is working is not so amazing as the independent patent structure supporting it." Amazing indeed, for the patent is the pivot of our machine age.

And Finch has other ideas. He preaches and practises a heresy that with each passing day becomes more and more respectable. "Primary service," he says thoughtfully. "Service to the public. It is something that becomes more real each day. Radio demands that the public be served first. After public service then comes more public service."

Integrity Of Communications

Next to the technique of communications the thing that has intrigued Finch more than anything else is the integrity of communications. He visualizes facsimile transmission as a blackboard, a blackboard placed in every home. In the future, public executives may demonstrate with symbols, drawings, photographs all the facts which, in the past, have been relayed to the people inadequately. No longer will such communication between the people and their leaders be subservient to hostile facilities is an position to distort the truth.

Although newspaper interests already view this facsimile service as a threat to them, Finch holds the opposite view. Technical time and space limitations will necessarily make the news bulletins so brief that there will be ample interest in the more detailed accounts available in regular newspapers. In fact, Finch believes the facsimile broadcasts will create an entirely news demand for newspapers and magazines. To substantiate this assumption he points out the position of the music industry when faced with the early radio broadcasting. Then, the movie industry feared for the future. Subsequently these fears proved unfounded since radio, instead of diminishing, created an increasing demand for music both good and bad.

Finally to list some of Finch's answers to the most obvious questions concerning the facsimile receiver from the consumer's stand point.

(Q) Will the set be available within a year, and at what price?

(A) If experimental tests are satisfactory the Finch Telecommunications Laboratories hopes to make the sets available as soon after the experimental period as is possible. In mass productions the sets will probably sell from thirty-five to seventy-five dollars.

(Q) Will the ordinary radio set receive facsimile and music simultaneously?

(A) Due to the peculiar sound of facsimile transmission it would be undesirable to send both music and facsimile at the same time.

(Q) At what time would facsimile be available for the ordinary set?

(A) Probably between midnight and morning when both broadcast and reception facilities would normally be idle.

(Q) If the present machine prints five feet of two column material per hour will it be possible to speed this rate in the future?

(A) The speed at which facsimile can be sent and received is only determined by the utmost mechanical limitation. Rules of progress are as applicable to the facsimile as to the automobile, airplane, etc.

(Q) Will the machine be noisy during the time it is in operation?

(A) The noise will be no more objectionable than of any other tiny electric motor. Sound proof cabinets will reduce the operation sound to a minimum, or specifically to a faint hum.

(Q) If the receiver fails, will it be possible for the ordinary radio mechanic to repair it inexpensively?

(A) The most important feature of the present machine is its simplicity. In construction it is far less complicated than a standard radio set. It is hoped that an intelligent handy-man will be able to make repairs.

(Q) Will advertisements play such a large part in facsimile transmission as to be objectionable to the ordinary human?

(A) This is a question of good taste. If newspaper and radio advertising are objectionable now it is supposed that facsimile will not, at first, escape the taint of bad taste in advertising.

(Q) Will the paper, upon which the facsimile is printed, stream out of the machine? Will it be similar to teletype reception?

(A) As yet no provision has been made for cutting and folding the radio newspaper. The action of the paper coming from the machine is like teletype reception.

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

Interest in the wild creatures of the jungle has increased tremendously in recent years. It has occurred to people to wonder how the animals in the zoos got there and this culminated in my being commissioned to head a camera expedition designed to show what happens from the moment an animal collector gets an order for a specimen to the time it winds up in a cage where the public may view it.

The scene of my operations was the Malay Archipelago, whose jungles are the densest known to man. Not many people have an accurate ideas of what these Asiatic badlands are like. The public is more familiar with Africa and its open veldt, which presents fewer problems, either to the animal collector or to the motion picture director

The jungle to which I refer is a four-tiered affair. First there is the tangle of creepers and grassy growths of all kinds underfoot, combining to make walking as uncertain a proposition as it can possibly be, with damp and soggy areas contributing to this uncertainty The next layer consists of heavy jungle grass that ranges from waist-high to neck-high and giant ferns that often reach over one's head. The tier above this is a ceiling made up of trees, medium in height, interwoven with countless vines, the whole matted together in the great green mass. Then, finally, there is the jungle roof, consisting of enormous tropical trees whose tops interlace so completely that very little light can seep through to the ground below.

All of which is by way of explaining my principal problem in setting out to make a motion picture showing animals in their jungle haunts. After I had picked out what I considered an ideal setting for our first shots, my associates on the expedition cried me down in unison. "We can't make picture in the dark," they chorused. Animals are my business, not movies, and it was natural for me to think in terms of a spot where wild life was plentiful rather than in terms of sunlight.

A complete change in the plans I had in mind was therefore necessary. The first assignment was to get some good ground shots of a tiger moving through the jungle, these to be used in our picture as a sort of prelude to a series of scenes showing how one or these great cats is trapped and brought back to civilization.

Photo from the Van Beuren-Frank Buck Motion Picture, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

NIGHT-PROWLING STRIPED DEMON CAUGHT!
But B'ar Trap Victim was not what Buck sought when he set out to film footloose Tigers in their lairs.

Now that the light problem had eliminated the photographing of the tiger in his jungle fastness, I was faced by the task of locating one of the great striped cats at some point where camera shots could be taken in open country, in broad daylight. When you realize that it is unusual for a tiger to leave the jungle, except to do some night prowling, you have a pretty fair idea of what a tough assignment this was.

I got word one day that a tiger was making regular raids on the live stock of the native at the Forty-one Mile Post, a village that many miles north of Johore Bahru. It was obvious from the details of the story as told me that the animal had taken up headquarters somewhere near the edge of the jungle bordering that primitive settlement.

We moved our paraphernalia to this district and set out to find the tiger. I succeeded in locating his tracks at several different points along the jungle edge, and as a result felt we had a pretty fair chance to get the pictures we wanted. I collected a small array of beaters and started them into the woods where the tracks led us. These boys—whose job it is to spread out through the brush and work toward a given point, pounding with sticks against trees or making whatever noise they can to drive the animal that is being sought out into the open—wormed their way through the dense jungle as far as they could. Their progress proved much slower than I had expected, and at the end of the first day they had got only about one-third of the way through. I might have called them off altogther except that toward evening we caught a sight of the tiger,—just a fleeting glimpse of him, slinking deeper into the thicket.

So we kept our boys on the spot and renewed our beating the next morning. The jungle got thicker and thicker as we proceeded and eventually on the fourth day, without having seen the animal again we reached a point where further progress was impossible without the aid of parangs,—and while I have hacked my way through many a mile of jungle with the aid of one of these big swordlike knives, I knew that this was too slow a process when the quarry is a tiger. So I called off the beaters. All we had to show for our trouble was a fine assortment of cuts and scratches, for this section of jungle is thick with rattan, each joint of which has a hook-like thorn that doesn't care how deep it digs into your flesh.

Ironically enough, a day after we had gathered up our equipment and left the Forty-one Mile Post to try our luck elsewhere, the tiger came out of his jungle lair in broad daylight and made off with a goat that was tied up within twenty yards of the spot where our cameras had been set up. His daylight raid was one of those exceptions to the rules of tigerdom that doesn't happen very often and it was our misfortune not to have been on hand when it occurred.

However, we were well on our way to a point south of Muar, which has always been famous tiger country. It is in this district that the Sultan of Johore, greatest Asiatic hunter of modern times. has done much of his tiger killing.

Here we came on the trail of another raider, a huge tiger that for some time had been raising the devil with the bullocks and other domestic live stock. Our chances in this case looked much brighter than at the Forty-one Mile Post, for it was obvious, both from information given us by the local natives and from the tracks we located, that the animal had quartered itself in a patch of thin jungle, separate from the great forest that stretches through this territory. I felt confident that our efforts would be rewarded at last.

MOVIE-HUNTING FOR MAN-EATERS IN THEIR JUNGLE LAIRS

FILMING FRIGHTENED TIGER WHICH CLIMBED A TREE!

We failed to get the ground shots we were after, but we got something else of real importance —a picture of the highest scientific interest, that will make several zoologists change beliefs to which they have clung for years.

It all came about in this way. After five days of steady plugging our beaters drove the raider of Muar into a corner adjoining exactly the location we wanted, a grassy jungle plateau with plenty of good light. At one end of the plateau we had planted a camera behind a carefully constructed barricade of logs and leaves. Our beaters came up on three sides and finally got the tiger on the run toward the camera.

Elated over this success in "flushing" the big cat and heading him in the right direction, they became excited and closed in too fast, adding all sorts of weird cries and shouts to the noises made by pounding with their sticks. The result was that the animal was in a wild panic by the time came within camera range.

When a last chorus of crazy shrieks from the beaters sent the frightened tiger on the run toward the camera, the only refuge he could see was a great tree that had a crotch about ten feet from the ground where the two main branches of the tree separated. About five feet above this, there was another sizeable crotch, where the next two big limbs divided. The camera man, safe behind his barricade, was turning his crank at a great rate as the tiger rushed towards this tree.

With one spring the big cat negotiated the first crotch and then with an almost effortless leap, he landed in the one higher up. Here, with all the nervousness of an amateur acrobat, he shifted from one foot to the other and back again, glanced up and down in indecision and waited hesitantly for whatever might happen next.

Now this whole performance was contrary to all the scientific lore. Several authoritative naturalists have stubbornly maintained for years that tigers never climb trees. I forgot all about the camera as I watched this exceptional animal, defying all the conventions and regulations. As a matter of fact, I couldn't have been more astonished if he had started to speak English. I even stopped to wonder what on earth he would do next.

He apparently was wondering the same thing himself. And he was a long time deciding. In fact, he retained his perch for five or six minutes, while our camera ground away, its operator completely unaware that there was anything unusual about a tiger up a tree.

We got some great pictures, but I am afraid they will prove a bit embarassing to certain naturalists who will be forced to back water on one of their most aggressive theories.

All the film in the camera was used up, and the operator was busy putting on a fresh magazine, when the tiger suddenly decided to move on. In a flash he jumped to the ground and crashed his way past

(Continued on page 51)

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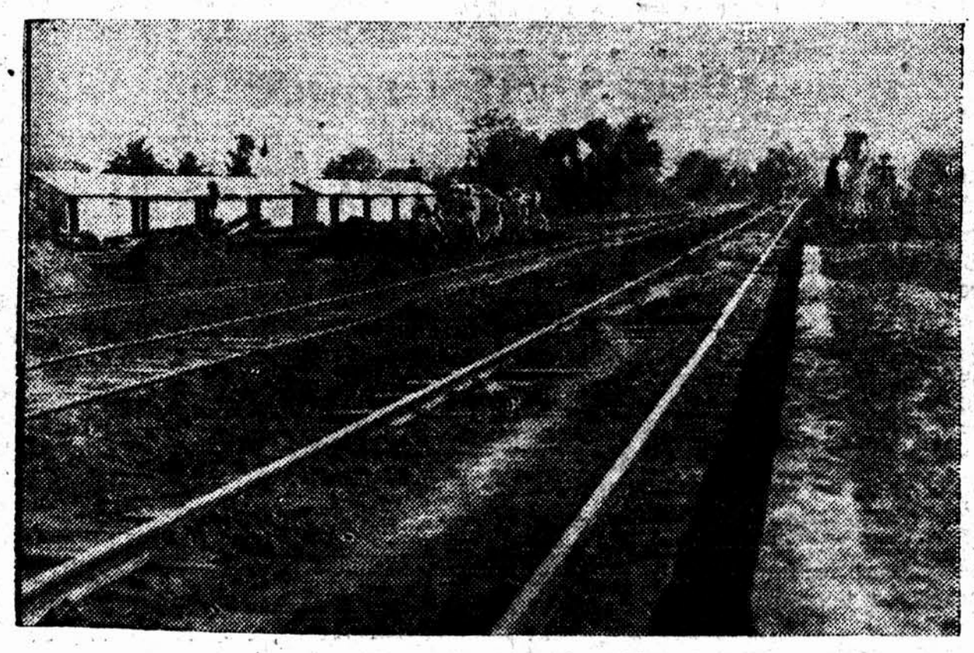
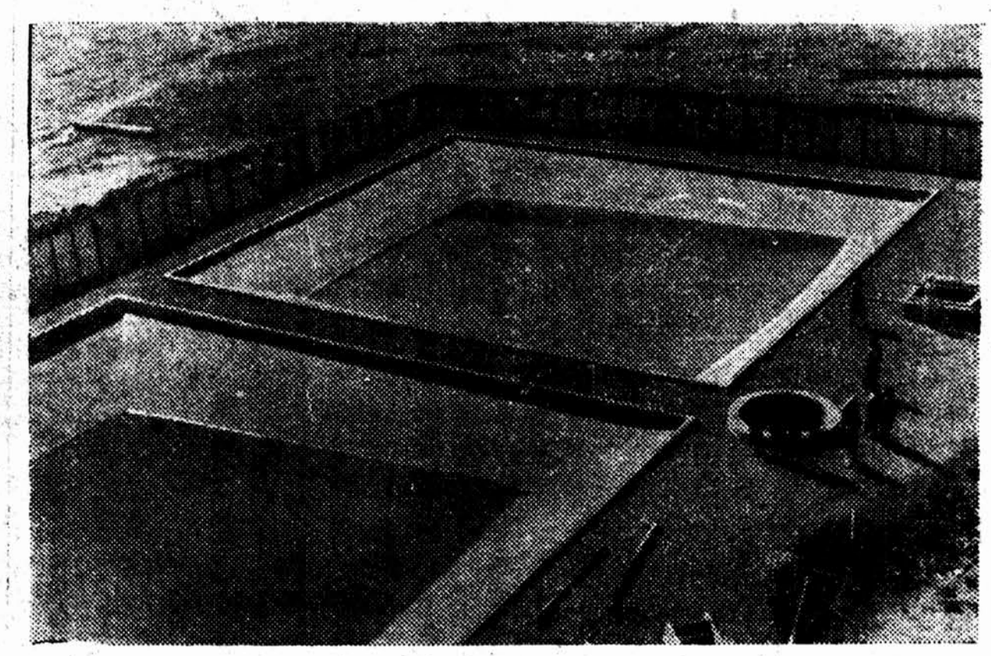
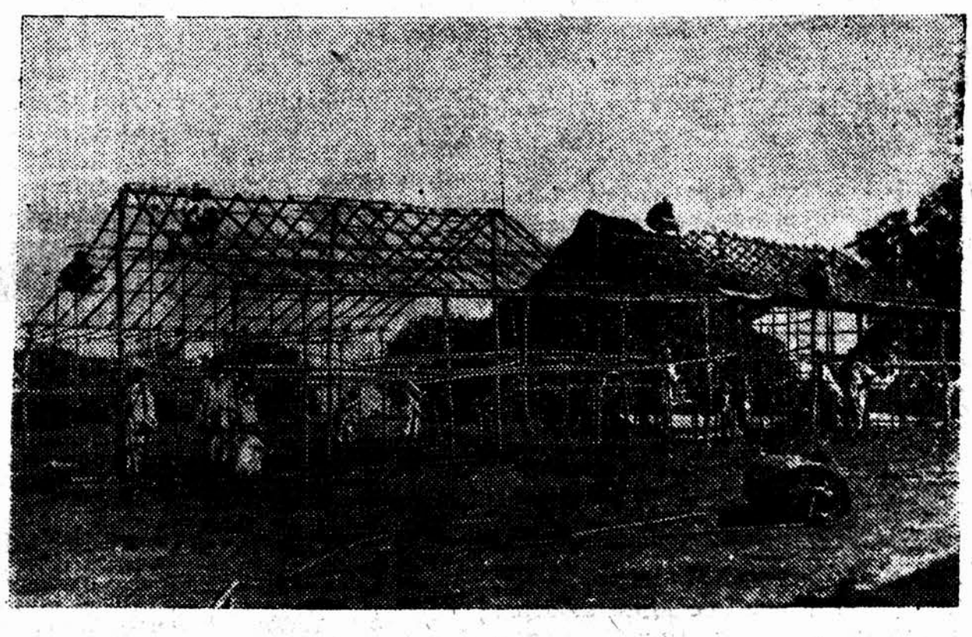


Special platform and additional lines being constructed by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to cope up with the rush of visitors and delegates to the Congress.

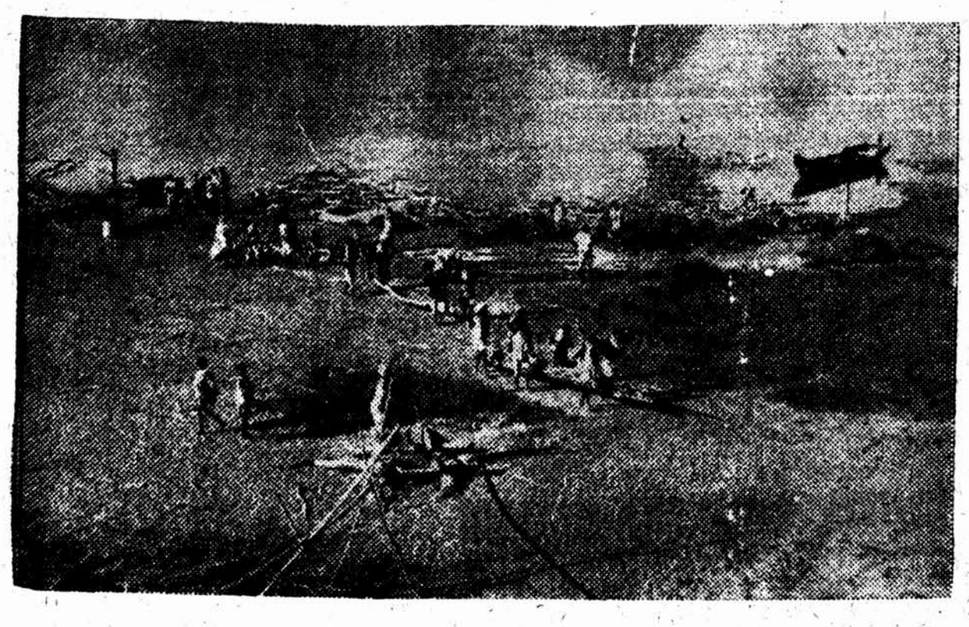


The two huge Water Tanks, to which water is pumped from the two wells in the river bed. Water is chlorinated in these tanks and is again pumped to a tank, 70 feet high, from where it will be distributed to 1,400 taps at Vithalnagar.

The main gate of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition under construction.



The bamboo skeleton of the two huts meant for the use of the President-Elect and the outgoing President.



The entire construction of Vithalnagar is done out of bamboos, from a forest, 35 miles away from Haripura. The bamboos which were floated in the river, near the forest, being carried to Vithalnagar by villagers.

Earthen pots and pans at Haripura for the use of visitors and delegates.

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Scientific Malabar Massage for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Blood-Pressure, Nervousness, Aches and Pains. Consultation free. Anglo-Ayurvedic Hospital, Gowalia Tank, Bombay. (9660)

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219. MEDICAL.

American Diabetes Cure.—Excellent approved remedy for Diabetes in all forms and stages, and those subject to other complaints as ulcers, skin diseases, etc., marked improvement in two days. Obtainable from all chemists. Sole Agents, Manilal & Bros., Princess Street, Bombay, 2. (9679)

245. ASTROLOGERS

A Qualification gained through Astrology, Astronomy, Palmistry, Samudrik and Arkha Sastras is really an asset in seeking and keeping high circle of friends and merchants. If so, do not delay to refer, Maruthi-Upasak Pandit Raja Sharma of Pandharpur, and be convinced of his wonderful talents. Risk Rs. 15 only and get unexpected riches by getting detailed daily full life readings, along with suitable Yantras and directions. Once tried, always patronized! (9682)

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For all kinds of Painting Work, please dial 43041, The Oriental Painting Works, 44, Near J. J. Hospital. (9680)

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Wanted—Financiers desirous of advancing moneys at reasonable rates of interest will please communicate with No. 500, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." The interest and safety of such investors will be uppermost in the mind of the Advertiser.

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Cheery Prospects For B.D.D. Chawl Tenants

Bombay Govt. Plan To Make Them More Habitable: Minister Nurie's Assurance

"For all the accumulated grievances and difficulties of the tenants of the B.D.D. Chawls, the present government is not responsible. They are the legacy of the previous governments which had control over them. But since the present Congress Government, pledges as it is to serve the people, came into power, it has been giving close attention to the demands and difficulties of the tenants of the B.D.D. Chawls.

"The Government has at present completed certain plans to give more facilities and conveniences for these poor people and I can assure you, that before the year is out, much improvement will have been effected and most of your grievances will have been removed."

Thus declared the Hon. Mr. Mahamud Yasin Nurie, Minister for Public Works, in the Government of Bombay, at a mammoth meeting of the tenants of the B.D.D. Chawls at Delisle Road, on Thursday night, The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Bhadekari Sangh, and Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas presided.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie was given an ovation as he arrived. The President introduced the Hon. Minister and enumerated the difficulties under which the tenants in the B.D.D. Chawls lived. He referred to the demands that the Bhadekari Sangh had drafted and was sure that the Hon. Minister would do everything in his power to get those demands granted and more conveniences and facilities provided for the residents in these chawls.

Mr L. G. Pradhan welcomed the Hon. Minister in their midst and spoke about the conditions in the chawls, which needed immediate attention and remedy.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Nurie responding, declared amidst thunderous applause, that Congress Government was alive to the miserable conditions prevailing in the chawls. He announced that the Government had already prepared certain plans for meeting the immediate needs of the tenants and provision would be made to meet the expenses in the budget. He pointed out the absence of healthy surroundings, a suitable play-ground for children, adequate washing places and other necessaries for the tenants. He also advised the tenants to cooperate with the Government in attaining what they had been clamouring for. He paid a tribute to the Bombay Bhadekari Sangh for the work it was doing in the interests of the tenants. He said that the the tenants could submit their grievances to the Sangh and to the Government. He also advised the Bhadekari Sangh to carry on an educative campain among the tenants, so that much of the insanitary conditions and overcrowding could be obviated.

Some residents of the chawls, including Mr. Vareskar, the Secretary of the Bhadekari Sangh, spoke in appreciating terms about the assurances given by the Hon. Minister and expressed the gratitude of the tenans for his presence in the meeting that night.

LOW WAGES THE CAUSE.

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas in winding up the proceedings, thanked the Hon. Mr. Nurie for responding to the invitation of the Bhadekari Sangh at great personal inconvenience. He pointed out that while the measures proposed to be introduced by the Government were welcome, there was much more to be done. He hoped that the Congress Government would do all in its power to bring happines and joy to the people, who lived in misery and want in the B.D.D. Chawls. While he deplored overcrowding in the chawls the speaker said that overcrowding was the result of the very low level of wages that the workers got. They could not afford to have a higher standard of living and hoped that something would be done to meet the crying need of the working classes.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie was then profusely garlanded after which the meeting dispersed at a late hour in the night.

Emancipation Of Serfs In Surat

Congress Seeking Solution Of Problem

The Publicity Secretary, Haripura Congress, writes:—

Surat District presents one peculiar problem, the problem of aboriginal tribes, the Kaliparaj or dark people as they were called before or the Raniparaj (foresters) as they have now been re-Christened.

These tribes constitute a third of the entire population of the district, but they are very backward. Desire for strong drink is a passion with them. According to Government Settlement reports they "will sell all they possess, even the rags that cover them, for a small quantity of liquor"; and "except the State demand, the liquor seller gets every farthing the tribe can scrape together"

Congress workers like Shri Jugatram Dave, Chimanlal Bhatt and Chunilal Mehta have buried themselves among them, for the last 15 years, teaching them spinning, weaving and other handicrafts and trying to wean them from liquor and their womenfolk from rings and brass, tin or polished wood which they wear in tiers on their legs and arms.

Their hands have now been strengthened by the inclusion of prohibition in the programmes of Congress Ministries, and they are moving among these tribes, holding large meetings where the Raniparaj adopt resolutions renouncing liquor and requesting Government to close all the liquor shops.

But that is not the only trouble. About one-sixth of the aboriginal population occupy the position of serfs or hereditary servants attached to families of cultivators. Their bondsmen are called Halis (ploughmen).

A movement has now been set on foot for the emancipation of these serfs.

The cultivators are perturbed at this, but many of them admit the justice of the proposed measure and preside at emancipation meetings and it is hoped that through the good offices of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who led them during the epoch-making Bardoli Satyagraha campaign, that a solution of this naughty question will be found, which will be acceptable to all parties, and that the Halis of old will become real Halapatis (lords of the plough) as they are now called.—A. P.

IMAM BUX'S GREAT VICTORY

Kraemer Beaten . Within 30 Seconds

Record Crowd Acclaim Spectacular Win

One of the largest audiences that have witnessed a wrestling match attended the ring at the Azad Maidan on Saturday night. The attraction was a challenge fight between Imam Bux, India's Champion Wrestler, and Von Kraemer (Germany). The crowd, who had assembled, though only witnessing a half-minute affair in the main bout, was satisfied with the end, as Imam Bux brought off a most spectacular ending against an opponent whose supporters had used publicity to advertise a win before he had earned actual laurels.

MERELY A CHILD!

Kraemer appeared a child once Imam Bux had established his powerful grip, and it is doubtful if any wrestler could have got out of it after allowing an opponent to get in such a hold. Though Kraemer disputed the decision, majority opinion had it that there was a distinct fall. It might have been a shock to the German wrestler, but there is no gainsaying that Imam Bux is in a superior class to the type of wrestlers Kraemer has taken verdicts of.

VICE-LIKE GRIP

Imam Bux had an advantage of about 6-stones and entered the ring in a demonstrative manner. He lived up to this and before Kraemer could think of anything had him pinned and gained the verdict in the first half minute of the bout. The hold that Imam Bux established has seldom been seen by wrestling fans in Bombay. It was vice-like from which no opponent could get away. Imam Bux thus retains his title over the challenger, Von Kraemer.

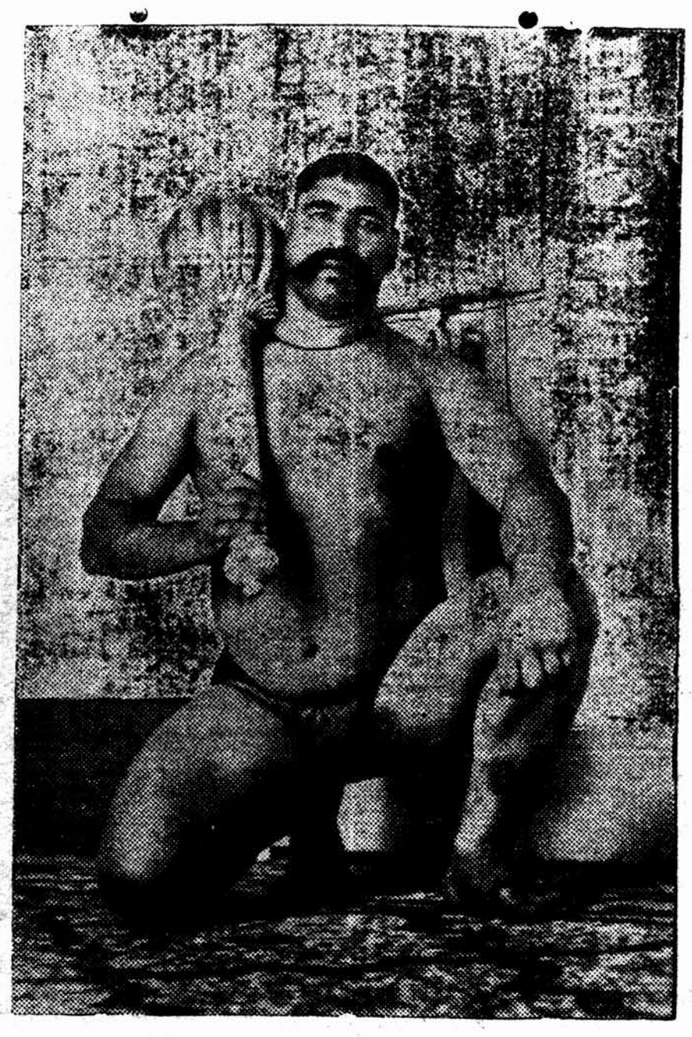
PRELIMINARY BOUTS

Alauddin (Gama's party) drew with Ganpat (Kolhapur). Alauddin had the advantage of weight and height, but his smaller opponent was equal to all his tactics. In fact the Kolhapur man in wrestling was not a wit behind his opponent.

Hussain Bux (Gama's party) drew with Shahabuddin (Lahore) Hussain Bux gave away a couple of stones but the fight despite this, was level one. There was not much action in the bout. Mohmd. Sadiq (Gama's party) beat Dinkar Chavan (Satara) in the first minute of the fight. The loser was not match to his opponent.

Mohmd. Din (brother of Chota Gama) drew with Chippa Pahelwan (Satara).

This was an ill-matched pair. The Satara wrestler in physique being about half that of his opponent. But what he lack in bulk, he made up in activity and wariness. The only occasion when a decision appeared in sight Chippa was the aggressor. The latter showed signs of tiring before the final gong, however, survived to share honours.



Imam Bux who beat Kraemer In 30 Seconds

Subhas Bose Meets British Socialists

Left-Wingers And Students Give Him Busy Time

LONDON: January 15.

Since his arrival here, Mr. Subhas Bose has had political interviews and discussions with many leading men. They include Major Attlee, Messrs. Lansbury, Greenwood Bevin, Pritt, Cripps, Harold Laski, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Messrs. Harry Pollitt, Palme Dutt, Bradley and Bridgeman.

He also held conferences with prominent Pacifists, including Mr. Laurence Housman and Horace Alexander.

Horrabin who is a leading member of the Socialist League arranged a special reception whereat Mr. Subhas Bose established contacts with eminent left-wing writers and intellectuals. Those present included Messrs. Strachy, Gollancz Rickword, Maurice Brown and Mrs. Naomi Mitchison.

I am told that Major Attlee was so impressed by Mr. Subhas that he sought two interviews with him. From the politicians Mr. Subhas has now turned his attention towards students and educationists.

Yesterday students of the London School of Economics gave him an affectionate welcome under the chairmanship of professor Tawny, an eminent economist.

Mr Subhas also had talks with other educationists at the premises of the University of Labour Federation. To-night scenes reminiscent of receptions given to Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were in evidence at 112, Gower Street where the Indian and Ceylonese students listened to his eloquent plea to return to their homes fully equipped to carry out the great work that lies for the emancipation of the toiling masses of India and Ceylon.

He has been so crowded with work here that it may necessitate his delaying departure from London. The whole of the Sunday he would be at Cambridge where students of his old "Alma mater" have arranged a number of engagements for him.

It is likely that Oxford may claim him for similar honour and he may leave London on Wednesday instead Tuesday as originally arranged.

Yugoslav Premier At Berlin

No Treaties Or Agreements Expected From Visit

BERLIN, Jan. 15.

No treaties or agreements are expected to result from the visit of M. Stoyadinovitch according to a semi-official statement issued on the eve of his arrival.

"The significance of his visit lies more in the emphasis it lays on the friendship already existing between Berlin and Belgrade."

An earlier message said that M. Stoyadinovitch, the Yugoslavian Prime Minister who paid a visit to Mussolini some days ago, has come to Berlin for conversation with German leaders on the situation created by the non-representation of Germany and Italy to the League of Nation.—Reuter.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS HITLER

BERLIN, Jan. 15.

Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, visited Herr Hitler for an hour and half this morning and afterwards lunched with von Neurath who attended the Hitler conversations.—Reuter.

LABOUR LEADERS MEET SUBHAS

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose had lengthy conversations to-day with Mr. Bevin and Major Attlee, leader of the opposition. He also addressed three meetings—the Students' School of Economics, the University Union, a meeting at the Indian Students' Hostel in Gower Street convened by the Indian Students' Union, Federation of Indian Student Societies and the Students' Association.

Mr. Bose also lunched with a number of British and Indian journalists. On January 15 he is addressing a meeting convened by the Congress Socialist Party and on January 16 visiting Cambridge on an invitation by the Cambridge Majlis.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO GLUT OF MONEY

Borrowers Obtain Loans At Quarter Per Cent

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 15.

On the money market, with the flow of funds from the Continent, accentuating the already large supply seeking employment, borrowers occasionally obtained loans at a quarter per cent. This glut of money caused a rush for Treasury Bills which are now offering on a reduced scale, with the result that the discount brokers are being forced further into the distressed area.

On the foreign exchanges, French francs appreciated fairly and sharply under support from the Control Fund, closing at the day's best levels at 148-3|4, but business was generally quiet.

Wall Street opened steady.

Australia Beat U. S. In Lawn Tennis

ADELAIDE, January 15.

In Lawn Tennis Australia beat America by four matches to nil. Bromwich beat Budge 6-8, 6-1, 6-3.

Budge was not at his best, recovering from influenza and did not play the first singles.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS

TOKIO, January 15.

The Japanese Naval Planes twice raided the Air-field Army Barracks and other military establishments in Hankow and Changsha. Japanese reports describe the raids as "successful". The provisional Government of the Chinese Republic established in Peking by the Japanese, is preparing to overtake Shantung Province, much of which is now in Japanese hands.—Reuter.

BONNET TO FORM MINISTRY

PARIS, January 15.

M. Bonnet has agreed to form a Ministry, and it is understood that M. Chautemps will become the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

"Prohibition Will Not Be A Fiasco In India"

C. P. Minister Hopes Congress Government Will Liberate India From Evils Of Drink

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR (By Mail).

"The inauguration of the Prohibition Policy must have been a day of rejoicing for the mothers, wives and children of Akot, for they were the first to suffer from man's intemperance and now they must be eager to maintain a reform which means so much to them," thus said the Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Gole, Minister in charge of Excise, to a representative of the "Hitavada" with regard to his recent tour to Akot Taluk to inaugurate the Prohibition Policy.

"There is nothing", said Mr. Gole "in what we have done. We have only given legal sanction, to our social custom. You know Hindu and Muslim religions do not permit use of wine and what has been prescribed by the laws of Indian ethics has now received legal sanction under the Congress Government.

I must admit people have taken to Prohibition seriously. The unique feature of this visit was that Government servants enthusiastically co-operated in making this tour a success.

It has to be recognized that we have just made a beginning in what we hope will be nation-wide drive against drink evil. A deep seated institution supported by the indefensible policy of past Governments cannot be wiped out all at once—may be not even in three years, but there is no doubt that the people have begun to feel that the initiation of the Congress Government marks the liberation of India from a traffic which has been a bane of our moral, material and spiritual progress.

The unanimity with which people rallied to the support of the Prohibition Policy in the Akot taluk was very significant. All classes avowed their sympathy with its object. I have no doubt that Prohibition will not be a fiasco here as in America."

Honorary Magistrates Asked to Resign.

Out of 471 Honorary Magistrates 325 have been asked by the Provincial Government to resign.

War Against Satta Gambling.

The Nagpur police is waging a relentless war against Satta Gambling. A number of persons were arrested in the last week on the charge of gambling. In 1937, it is stated, 202 prosecutions were launched out of which 175 ended in conviction.

Strike Called Off.

On an assurance given by the Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla, Minister for Education that an honourable settlement will be arrived at, the strike of the students of the College of Agriculture was called off, on Wednesday. The students went on strike as a protest against the large number of students being detained.

Roumania's New Premier: M. Octavian Goga, the 56 year old new Premier of Roumania is now pursuing his drive against the Jews and has also gone ahead with his plan to cement his friendship with Italy. It will be recalled that his cabinet recently decreed that no Jews may remain members of Editorial Offices in Rumania and that Roumanian papers may employ only Aryan members of their nationality.

A MAURITIAN INDIAN'S HOME COMING

Persecution By Police

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Pandit Sahadeo Ram, a Mauritian of Indian parentage, reached Calcutta on the 30th December, 1937. He was immediately arrested by the Calcutta police, who put him under a thorough search, lasting for over six hours. However, the charge against him is not known nor the law under which this action was taken by the authorities.

Pandit Sahadeo has brought us accounts of the recent strikes of the labourers and the small planters of Mauritius Isles, which resulted in eight deaths and hundreds of arrests. We gather from him that the Mauritian labourer is very poorly paid, his average monthly wage fluctuating between Rs. 10 and 15!

The small planter, who has no other market save that of the sugar factory, is under the virtual serfdom of the factory owners' syndicate and it is believed that there is a systematic drive to seize his lands for non-payment of even the smallest debts

In both the cases, the sufferers are the Mauritian Indians, who form nearly two-thirds of the entire population of the colony. They demand legislations and enforcement of a minimum wage and a fixed price for sugarcane.

The agitation carried on by the Mauritian Labour Party has also revealed the intensely reactionary nature of the Mauritian Constitution. Under the present laws, less than 3 per cent. of the population is admitted franchise, which naturally secures to return to the Council the mill owning interests, particularly the French.

There is also this significant news brought by Pandit Sahadeo Ram that the British Colonial Under-Secretary is planning a colonial tour, which is to embrace both Zanzibar and Mauritius. He is probably already in Zanzibar.

We can only guess his mission. The unrest in the British colonies must be prevented from developing into serious dimensions, concluded Pandit Sahadeo.—United Press.

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 12.—Baba Harnam Singh of Kala Sanha, an ex-convict of the Lahore Conspiracy Case, who was released about three years ago after undergoing 20 years' sentence, informs the Press that his movable and immovable property confiscated immediately after his arrest about 23 years ago, has not been restored to him.—United Press.

COMBINED OPERATIONS AT SINGAPORE

LONDON: January 15.

A War Office Statement on behalf of itself, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, announce that combined operations and exercises will be held at Singapore at the beginning of February, in which ships of the East Indies and China Squadrons and the Royal Indian Navy, troops of the Singapore Garrison, excluding Volunteers, but reinforced by the 1st|2nd Punjab Regiment and Malay Regiment, and R. A. F. Squadrons at Singapore, reinforced by some units from India and Iraq will participate.

It adds that combined exercises of this nature are carried out from time to time with a view to testing the various defences of Singapore and are part of the normal training.

The forthcoming exercise, which is expected to be on the same scale as last year, will be of a comprehensive nature and afford further opportunity for studying the particular problems affecting each Service.

The exercise, however, as is inevitable in such a case, will contain artificial elements which will prevent any precise conclusions being drawn.—Reuter.

Mahomed Mahmoud Pasha, the New Premier Of Egypt.

CONGREGATION CHEER KING FAROUK

CAIRO, Jan. 15.

Cheers for King Farouk were raised at the Alazhar mosque when the officiating priest, Sheikh Maraghi, in the course of a sermon declared, "Moslems the world over regard one Sovereign as their leader and the head of Islam."

The congregation thereupon rose to its feet cheering and shouting "Long Live King Farouk", "Long Live the Caliph". King Farouk was attending the mosque.

Earlier he had received an Oatn of Allegiance from the Army.—Reuter.

DALADIER REFUSES TO FORM GOVT.

PARIS. Jan. 14.

M. Daladier has refused President Le Brun's invitation to form a Government, owing to the importance of his task in conducting the Ministry of Defence at the present juncture

The President has summoned M. Albert Sarrout

M. Bonnet after consultation with President Lebrun announced that he had agreed to try to form cabinet and would consult various political personalities overnight with a view to giving his reply in the morning.

It is generally considered in parliamentary circles that M. Bonnet will not succeed in his difficult task

M. Sarraut's visit to President Lebrun was purely consultative but if M. Bonnet fails, M. Sarraut will most probably be invited to take office as being more likely to get Socialist support.—Reuter.

Move To Modify Federal Act

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The London Correspondent of the "Hindusthan Standard" in a special cable says that enquiries have been made in both journalistic and political circles whether Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be agreeable to meet the Ministers at the White Hall to discuss the Indian political situation

SOME (LABOUR) EX-CABINET MINISTERS, UNDERSTANDS THE CORRESPONDENT, HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY BUSY IN THIS DIRECTION. THEY BELIEVE THAT IF CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS WERE MADE IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, CONGRESS MIGHT RECONSIDER ITS UNALTERABLE HOSTILITY TO THE SCHEME OF FEDERATION.

The Correspondent further learns that Lord Halifax has expressed his personal desire in any eventuality to meet Mr. Bose to refresh his interest in Indian affairs.—United Press

JAPS DOMINATE AMERICAN ISLAND

Philippine High Commissioner To Investigate Question

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Paul Mcnutt, High Commissioner of the Philippines, is reported to be flying to Davao on the Island Mindanao to investigate into the colony of 15,000 Japanese which has been the subject of concern for a considerable time.

The Japanese are residents of Davao for three decades and dominate the hemp industry and have not been assimilated by the Philippinos.

Mr. Mcnutt is expected to make a quick trip to Shanghai possibly to investigate the conditions as affecting American interests in China before making a personal report to President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

Bonnet's Slender Chances

PARIS, January 15.

In his conversations with M. Leon Blum, M. Bonnet was informed that he could not expect Socialist support. With the Communists also in the Opposition, the chances of M. Bonnet succeeding in forming a Cabinet are now slender.

"SITUATION CONFUSED"

M. Bonnet started early this morning on a round of visits to leading statesmen. The situation is still confused, and it is generally felt M. Bonnet is unlikely to succeed in forming a Cabinet, or if he succeeds he won't be able to secure a majority in the Chamber.—Reuter.

Japan To Give No Quarter To China

Long-Term Campaign To Be Carried Out

Nippon Perturbed Over Advance Base For British Fleet

CHINESE GENERALS SHOT "FOR RECENT LOSSES"

TOKIO, Jan. 15.

Concluding that the Nanking Government is "sincerely" reconsidering its Anti-Japanese attitude, the Cabinet yesterday discussed drastic measures to deal with the Chinese situation, says the "Asahi Shimbun". It was decided to carry out a long-term campaign with unshakable determination.

The Japanese Government's attitude to the status Nanking Government will be clarified very shortly.

The Japanese Government will demand a general mobilisation of the Japanese nation "spiritually, financially and materially."

JOINT CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DRAFT STATEMENT

TOKIO, January 15.

A joint conference of the Cabinet and High Officials of the Imperial Headquarters was held at the Prime Minister's residence. It is understood the conference discussed a draft statement regarding the Chinese policy approved by the Imperial Conference. It is expected the statement will be referred to the Cabinet to-night or to-morrow and published after obtaining Imperial sanction.—Reuter.

AMBASSADOR TO GET PASSPORT?

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" predicts that the Chinese Ambassador, Hsuchi Hying, will be handed passports. It says the routine steps connected with the recall of the Japanese Ambassador, Kawagoe have been completed and will be enforced immediately.

The Press features the visit of the United States cruisers to Singapore.

"ADVANCE BASE FOR BRITISH FLEET"

The "Yomiuri Shimbun" says the Japanese are forced to take a serious interest in the completion of "advance base for the British fleet with Japan as the objective". It adds the ceremonial at the opening of the base may not be regarded as a demonstration against Japan, while the presence of American Squadron may seek to create the impression that Britain and America have reached an understanding on the Pacific.—Reuter.

VOLUNTARY MILITARY SERVICE IN KOREA

TOKIO, January 15.

Voluntary military service will shortly be adopted in Korea, stated General Minami, Governor-General, when interviewed after being received by the Emperor. The Japanese claim that the forces are converging on the eastern sector of Lunga Railway from the north and the south. The detachment proceeding north, after defeating 6,000 Chinese troops in the hilly district, north-east of Chuyi, has reached Lake Hungtse, while the Japanese pushing southwards on three routes are steadily approaching their objective.

Jap. Editor's "Personal Message" To Eden

TOKIO, January 15.

The Japanese author, Maktto Watanabe, called on Sir Robert Craigie and produced a dagger, a foot long, saying: "Here is my personal message to Mr. Eden". Mr. Watanabe was arrested and is being interrogated by the police.

The "Domei" in an explanation of the Watanabe incident says that Watanabe presented Sir Robert Craigie an old Japanese sword in appreciation of his promotion of Anglo-Japanese relations. The Agency confirms and Watanabe was taken to the police station for examination.—Reuter.

CHINESE GENERALS EXECUTED

Shanghai.—Three Chinese Generals were executed by firing squads at Hankow. They are Hanfuchu, Governor of Shantung, Litouchuan and Wanfulin, both subordinates of the ex-Manchurian war lord, Changh-sue-Hliang. All were held responsible for the recent losses.—Reuter.

PREMATURE REPORT

A late Shanghai message says: Chinese reports of the execution of General Hanfuchu appear to be premature. It is confirmed that the General has been removto Hankow for a Court Martial, the verdict of which will almost certainly be death.—Reuter.

Japanese Fishing Boats Held Up

HAGUE, January 15.

A Netherlands' destroyer held up three Japanese fishing boats

(Continued on Page 38.)

4 Japanese Warships Sunk

Nine Planes Shot Down By Chinese

HANKOW, Jan. 15.

FOUR JAPANESE WARSHIPS IN THE YANGTSE WERE SUNK SINCE JANUARY 1, 1938, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT HERE. -TWO OF THESE WERE SUNK BETWEEN TATUNG AND WUHU ON TUESDAY. WHEN TWO JAPANESE TROOPS TRAINS WERE ALSO BLOWN UP NEAR WUHU.

The statement adds that since January 1, 1938, the Chinese aircraft made 14 raids in the course of four Japanese raids on Nanking when nine Japanese planes were reported to have been shot down.—Reuter.

American Protest To Japan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AT NANKING HAS MADE A NEW PROTEST TO THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES AT THE CONTINUED LOOTING OF THE UNITED STATES PROPERTY BY THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS. ANNOUNCES THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The American Consul at Nanking to-day reported that Japanese soldiers were entering American property and removing goods and also evicting employers of American institutions without giving any notice of or reasons for their actions. The report presumably referred to the Chinese employers since there were no reports of interference with Americans.—Reuter

PRODUCTION OF AIR ENGINES

Increment Beyond Expectation, Says Sir Thomas Inskip

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The production of air engines is increasing well ahead of even what we anticipated", said Sir Thomas Inskip, speaking at Havant.

British made engines led the whole world and were second to none in design and power. With one exception, the shadow factories have been substantially completed. The production of aircraft is on an increasing scale and while delays in volume delivery are being experienced it is believed that the difficulties are being overcome and with the advent of the shadow factories the results satisfy the most exacting critics.—Reuter.

India's Participant In Empire Games

SYDNEY, Jan. 14.

India's sole participant in the Empire Games, Dass who arrived with only handlebars and saddle has purchased a cycle in Sydney and is training daily with English cyclists, Manager Southcott acting as a fairy Godfather..—Reuter.

At a meeting of the Bangalore City Municipality held on January 15, a Councillor moved for adjournment of the business of the Council for five minutes to mourn the demise of Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru, mother of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The President disallowed the motion as he considered it outside the scope of the function of the municipality.

Separation Impossible

Ulster Unionist Association To Resist De Valera's Move

BELFAST, Jan. 15.

A statement declaring the position as one of "no surrender" has been issued at the close of a special meeting of the Ulster Independent Unionist Association and adding that separation from Britain is impossible and that the deputation which will go to London will point out to Mr. Chamberlain that they are relying on Britain's declaration to stand by Ulster and request that a more definite basis of security be introduced

After declaring that Mr. De Valera has set aside the Treaty by his new constitution the statement adds. "He cannot attack Ulster, there can be no armed invasion of Ulster."—Reuter.

IRELAND'S PARTITION

British Press On De Valera's Political Tactics

LONDON, January 14.

Contrasting views on the Ulster Government's 'riposte' to Mr De Valera's action raising the question of partition are provided by the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Belfast Newsletter."

The former declares that Viscount Craigavon's counter-move is primarily a piece of political tactics designed as much for home as for external consumption By raising foreign diversion Viscount Craigavon hopes to stifle internal discontents.

The paper adds, there is no particular reason to suppose that Mr. De Valera means to force the question of partition or put it in front of other issues. but this is still to be found out

The "Belfast Newsletter' declares that Mr De Valera proposes to force the question of partition into the forefront, make the outcome of negotiations hang thereon and to this end full use will be made of the arguments arising out of the question of defence in time of war

In other words, the British Government will be pressed to sacrifice Ulster on the altar of strategical expediency.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON PAPERS ON ANGLO-IRISH TALKS

LONDON, Jan. 15:

Newspapers continue to speculate with regard to the Anglo-Irish talks.

According to the "Daily Telegraphs" political correspondent political circles in London are optimistic. The correspondent says it is quite possible that an agreement will be reached in principle by Tuesday evening.

It is argued the question of partition cannot arise, if it is to be any progress. If it should be introduced by Mr. De Valera as an essential part of the talks. Government would answer it is matter between North and South. not one to be settled by White Hall and any insistence will mean the collapse of negotiations but this Mr. De Valera obviously intends to avoid as he wants to improve the Eire's markets.

The "Daily Herald" special correspondent on the other hand forecasts that Mr. De Valera will outline a plan for a form of Federal Government with separate North and South Parliaments and an All-Ireland President.

He would propose to submit the

(Continued on Page 38.)

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Daily: 5, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

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Amendment Of Penal Code

Publication Of Speeches In Legislature To Be No Offence

NEW DELHI, January 13.

The securing of the widest possible publicity for speeches and proceedings in the Indian Legislatures is the object of the proposed amendment to the Indian Penal Code given notice of by Mr. Satyamurthi on behalf of the Congress Party for the forthcoming Session of the Assembly.

The proposal is for insertion of a new clause reading "No publication made in good faith of any speech or speeches in Indian Legislature is an offence."

OBJECTS AND REASONS

The objects and reasons of the Bill proposing the above amendment is explained as follows:—

It is proper and necessary for due and effective exercise of the functions and duties of the Indian Legislatures and the Members thereof and for the promotion of wise and good work in Legislatures, that no obstruction or impediment should exist in the way of publication not only in official reports, but in the newspapers and journals of the country, of speeches, votes and proceedings in Indian Legislature.

A recent ruling by the President of the Legislative Assembly given on a point of privilege raised by Sardar Sant Singh in connection with the publication of his speech by Mr. K K. Malaviya in the "Abhyudaya" has brought the whole question to the front.

The present position is exceedingly dangerous for the Legislature, for the people and the Press. Parliamentary work is likely to become a farce if the widest possible publicity is not given to the work therein. It is impossible to expect the newspapers to examine critically the speeches of members of Legislatures before publishing them. It is not right that the "Sword of Democles", executive action under the Press Act or any other penalty, should hang over them.

Moreover, the electors would like to know how their representatives speak and vote in the Legislature to which they send them. In the Irish Free State, such a privilege is conferred by statute. It has been enacted in England, by the Bill of Rights, that the freedom of speech, debate or proceedings of Parliament ought not to be impeached

NO DANGER

There is no danger of abuse of this power of publication of speeches made in the Assembly because, standing order 29 of the Legislative Assembly provides that a member, while speaking, shall not utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words. Without this right of freedom of speech to members, the Indian Legislatures may be reduced to almost nothing and this Bill is perfectly consistent with the provisions of the Government of India Act in which sub-section 67 (7), provides that no person shall be liable to any proceedings in any Court by reason of speech or vote in either Chamber or by reason of anything contained in any official reports of the proceedings of either Chamber. These official reports are available to any citizen at reasonable prices. Publication of the proceedings in other newspapers cannot create any different situation. Hence this Bill

Minimum wages for workers in all industries in India and also planned crop economy are the subjects which Prof. Ranga, by a resolution, has given notice of and proposes them to be referred to a committee for enquiry.—A. P.

STREAMS OF PEOPLE

poured at Opera House

DURING LAST 8 DAYS

to see

GENERAL FILMS'S

Mammoth MARATHI Historical

Chandrarao More

INDIA'S GREATEST AND BEST

WAR PICTURE

CHANDRARAO MORE

THE SACRIFICE TWO LOVERS

made to avoid

CLASH BETWEEN MARATHAS

Still War Followed

FORT RAIGAD was besieged

A MOVING TALE effectively told is

featuring

AUNDHKER—AMINA —NANDREKAR—

GANGA

Dinker, Marutirao Pahelwan, Datar, Zunzarrao Pawar,

B. Sansare, Takle, Kale

Director:—AROLKAR

TRIUMPHANT 2ND WEEK AT

Royal Opera House

Daily, 3 Shows 5-15, 8 and 10-45, Matinees on Sat.,

Sun. & Holidays at 2-30

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 15, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 12, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 13, 1307
Hightide: 11-47
Lowtide: 6-03; 17-52
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 22m

BOMBAY PATIDARS' GATHERING

The Social Gathering of Shri Bombay Patidar and Stree Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank. Members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY DELEGATES' MEETING

A meeting of the delegates from the Congress Province of Bombay (City) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, to elect the President for the Haripura Congress.

UNION HIGH SCHOOL

The prize distribution ceremony of the Union High School will be held at the Krishna Talkies to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m., when the Hon. Mr. Latthe will preside and distribute the prizes.

NORTH KANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SANGH

There will be a programme of vocal music by Miss Manjula Borkar, to-day (Sunday) at the Sangh's new premises Sokabai Building, 312-314 Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.

PRABASHI BANGALI SANGH

The 2nd Annual General Meeting of the Prabashi Bangali Sangha for the year ending 31st December 1938 shall be held in the club premises at 32/34 Powwala Street, Cooper Building to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Death and After" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' BROTHERHOOD

A general meeting of the abovmentioned Union will come off to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Fellowship School, Govalia Tank Road, when the proposed constitution of the Brotherhood, will be passed.

MODERN TRENDS IN URDU POETRY

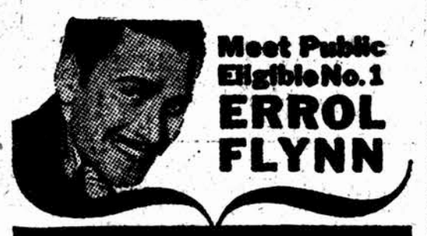
Under the auspices of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, Bombay, Mr. Nami Sandilvi will speak on "Modern Trends in Urdu Poetry" to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. at the Office of the Anjuman, Patka Manzil, Bhindi Bazar Crossing. Bombay 3. Mr. Ali Raza will preside.

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ

Annual gathering of the Samaj to celebrate "Sankranti" festival will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Laxmi Baug in New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, when the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar will preside and give away the certificates in Home Hygiene.

The Samaj will honour him for having been elected 'The Speaker' of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



Meet Public Eligible No. 1
ERROL FLYNN
THE PERFECT SPECIMEN
with JOAN BLONDELL
HUGH HERBERT · EDW. EVERETT HORTON · DICK FORAN
BEVERLY ROBERTS · MAY ROBSON · ALLEN JENKINS
From the Cosmopolitan Magazine Story by Samuel Hopkins Adams, author of "It Happened One Night" · Screen Play by Norman Reilly Raine, Lawrence Riley. Director Warren and Vetta Talmadge

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Shipmates for Ever". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Life Begins in College". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I'll Take Romance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Way Out West". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Emile Zola". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"The Perfect Specimen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Trader Horn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the "F". Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office, Parel Poibavdi.

ADDRESS TO V. D. SAVARKAR

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, public reception will be given in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. to Mr. Vinayakrao Savarkar.

THE 'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Mangrol Mansions, Borabazar Street, Fort, (and not at the Committee's Office as announced previously).

'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE

The 'G' Ward Tenants' League's adjourned meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the 'G' Ward Congress Committee's Office opposite Dadar, B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Other Tenants' Associations are also requested to send their representatives.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 29th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A general body and Clinical meeting of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held at Dr. Narayanrao's Consulting Rooms (Girgaum Terraces), 101, Girgaum Road, Bombay 4, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To read and confirm the minutes of the last general body meeting.
2. To consider the letter from the Secretary, Family Fund re: transfer of the Family Fund to Bombay.
3. a. Reading of a paper on Gonorrhoea, by Dr. U. B. Narayanrao, Editor, "Medical Digest" and "Indian Journal of Venereal Diseases", and Member, Bombay Medical Council.
   b. Discussion on the subject.
4. Any other subject that may be brought forward with the permission of the Chair.

ELECTIONS TO 'D' WARD CONGRESS

Mrs. Captain And Others Appeal For Return Of 25 Members

Dr. A. P. Kothare, Dr. A. V. Baliga, Mr. Manilal C. Modi and Mrs. Perin Captain have issued an appeal to the D Ward voters in connection with the elections to the Council of the Congress Committee of that ward. They say:

"We earnestly appeal to all Congress voters in "D" Ward to support the candidature of the following members for election to the Council of Girgaum District Congress Committee at the election meeting to be held at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House:—

Sjts R. S. Padbidri, R. K. Prabhu, D. S. Babrekar, Smts. Kumudini Trivedi, Sitabai Padbidri, Sanjivibai Prabhu, Sunderabai Powdwal Sjts. Haribhai Mitra, Keki Bharucha, H. J. Gilani, G. S. Gudal, P. K. Mehta, Ramdas Pratap, Shankarrao Kalianpur, Kikubhai N. Desai, S. R. Gadekar, R. G. Nadkarni, Gulab Shroff, N. R. Kulkarni, Noshir Dastur, Batuk Desai, N. L. Upadhyaya, Ajit Desai, Ratilal S. Shah and D. C. Daga.

Education Delegation Sails

Dr Laura Zilliacus, leader of the New Education Fellowship Delegation and Chairman of the N. E. F. International, Mr. Salter Davies, Director of Education, Kent, and Mr. G. T. Hankin, Inspector of the London Board of Education, members of the Fellowship Delegation, sailed from Bombay for England by the mail steamer 'Straithard' after completing their visit to India.

OUTING FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S MEMBERS

An 'Outing' of the members and guests has been arranged by the Photographic Society of India for to-day (Sunday). Members will gather at the Ferry Wharf at 8 in the morning and leave for Elephanta Caves. This is an unique opportunity for the members to learn under expert advice the correct use of their Cameras in historic places. The Society has already received many entries for the above from members and their guests.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMANDS

A public meeting in support of "F" Ward District Congress Committees resolution regarding Textile workers' demands and recognition of G. K. Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Lal Maidan Lal Baug. Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, (M.L.A.), President of the Committee will preside Messrs. C. K. Narayan Swami, S. B. Mahadeswar, Kashiprasad Sinh, V. B. Karnik, Bhise, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimkar, S. S. Mirajkar, and Bhogle will speak.

THYAGARAJA UTSAVAM

The following programme has been arranged in celebration of Thyagaraja Utsavam at Pratap Bhuvan, Telang Road, Matunga (G. I. P.), under the auspices of the Sri Ranjani Sabha, Bombay for to-day (Sunday), commencing from 3 p.m.

Lecture in English on "Bhaktiyoga" by Nyaya Vedanta Vidwan Pandit Gopalachar Mahahule, M.A.

Recitals by Mr. Lakshminarayana Bhaghawathar, Sreemati Bhavani Ammal, Miss Pankajam, Miss Rajalakshmi, Mr. T. V. Lakshminarasimha Iyer, and Sreemati Chellammal.

"KAIRALEE SEVAKA SANGHAM"

A meeting of the above Sangham will be held at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Mr. U. N. Menon will speak on "Music".

Swamy Ajarananda of Gurukulashram, Trichur, has kindly consented to preside.

BAHA'I MOVEMENT

Moulvi Fazal Sayyid Mehefuzal Haq Ilmi, editor of "The Baha'i" magazine, will deliver a public lecture on "The Independent Search after Truth", to-day (Sunday) in the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Poet Mulji Dullabhji Ved has kindly consented to preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, B.A., LL.B., will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SAKLATWALA ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Youth Association the second anniversary of the death of Com. Shapurji Saklatwala, will be held to-day at 5-30 p. m. at the office-hall of the B.P.S. Federation, Servants of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road.

Mr. J. Bukhari will preside.

MEETING AT LAL BAUG MAIDAN

Under the auspices of the B. P. T. U. C. and Bombay Kisan Propaganda Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Lal Baug Maidan at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to celebrate the second anniversary of late Comrade Shapurjee Saklatvala, who fought ceaselessly and uncompromisingly for national liberation of India and championed the cause of the oppressed and exploited people of the world.

SHROFFS TO RECEIVE BOMBAY MINISTERS

A reception is to be held by the Bombay Shroffs' Association to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. at Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, for welcoming the Ministers of the Government.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society Mr. M. S. Shetty will deliver a lecture on "What is wrong with Modern Astrology" at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

THE BUDDHA SOCIETY

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), on "Some savings of the Buddha"

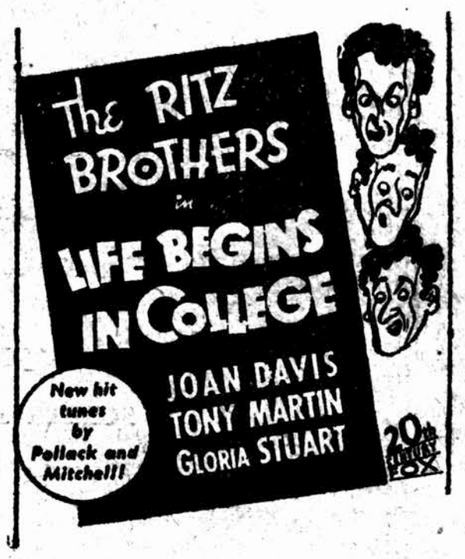
THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "Socialism alone can save India" will be the subject for a public debate at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Proposer: Mr. G. Ranganekar and Opposer Mr. S. Acharya.

(Further Engagements Paras on Page 36.)

10th ANNIVERSARY Attraction!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



EXTRA! EXTRA!

Not mere flashes—but a COMPLETE & COMPREHENSIVE film taken by the British Movietone Cameraman, who was an EYE-WITNESS of the Tragedy!

SPECIAL FILM OF BOMBING & SINKING OF AMERICAN GUNBOAT

"PANAY"

BY

THE JAPANESE

which nearly resulted in WAR between AMERICA and JAPAN

(*Received by Air-Mail*)

TO-NIGHT AT:—
REGAL and CAPITOL

AROUND THE COURTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A middle-aged person with 13 previous convictions stated before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, that he was not a thief and that it was not fair that he should have been served with an order to report himself to the police.

Kassam Abdulla Dawood was charged with failing to report himself to the Bombay Police as directed by a Presidency Magistrate. He had been convicted and sentenced to two year's imprisonment by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Madras.

He was also directed to report himself to the Bombay Police on his release. He failed to do so and was arrested at Madras and brought down to Bombay.

The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment.

Allegations of cheating and attempting to cheat an insurance company to the extent of Rs. 4,500 were made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day when Mr. Velkar, police prosecutor, opened the case against Maganlal Chottalal and Mr. Flower, an insurance assessor, and Jamnadas Narsi, a sub-broker (absconding).

The insurance assessor, the sub-broker, and the assured are alleged to have conspired together to cheat the insurance company.

Mr. Velkar, opening the case for the prosecution, stated that Navalchand and Co. were the agents of Legal and General Assurance Co. Ltd., registered in England. The Company's Chief Agents in India, are Cox and King.

Navalchand Co. are stated to have received a proposal for a fire-insurance policcy from the third accused on behalf of Maganlal Chaganlal, the first accused. The proposal was forwarded to Cox and Kings, and a pucca policy was issued in October. 1936.

The first accused, it is stated, sent information to Navalchand & Co., stating that the insured godown had been destroyed by fire. The information was then passed on to Cox and Kings, who sent Mr. Flower, to asses the loss.

Mr. Flower went to Chistari to make inquiries on the spot and came back to Bombay on December 25, 1936, and assessed the loss at Rs. 4,513. He is reported to have told Mr. Robinson, Manager of Cox and Kings, that Chistari was infected with plague.

Mr. Robinson then issued a pay order to Navalchand & Co. for Rs. 4,513 to be paid to the first accused.

Navalchand and Co. sent one Chandulal to Chistari to make inquiries. Chandulal on making inquiries, passed a cheque to the first accused for the amount dated January 1936.

Others were sent to the spot afterwards when it was discovered that there had been neither a fire nor the plague.

Mr. Flower was on his way to England. On a complaint lodged with the police he was arrested at Aden and brought to Bombay. The first accused was arrested later.

On a charge of cheating by means of note-duplicating, Rustom Kharulla was arrested yesterday by the Bombay police.

He was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 150.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that a gang of three persons cheated one Shamsuddin to the extent of Rs. 500 by a clever trick. The accused is alleged to have gone to Shamsuddin and represented to him that he knew two persons who could duplicate notes. They were, he said, masters in the art. Shamsuddin was then introduced to these two men. Shamsuddin believed in the representations made to him and one day went with the accused and the two experts to a certain room at Chor Bazar. There Shamsuddin is alleged to have been shown the note-duplicating trick. He then gave Rs. 500 to the accused for purposes of duplication.

The accused is alleged to have told Shamsuddin that money would be given to him after some days. As the accused failed to see him for some days, a complaint was then lodged with the police and the accused was arrested.

Four persons were injured in a motor-car accident at Ghod Bunder Road, on Thursday morning one of them died in K. E. M. Hospital the same day.

It was stated at the inquest on Khojalal D. Mehta, (51), residing at Chira Bazar, that on Thursday morning he left home at 7 a.m. in the company of a share broker to go to Vile Parle.

The inquest was adjourned to January 25.

Palasing Lehuasing was arrested by the Pydhoni Police this morning on a charge of stabbing a Bhayya watchman, in a Jain Temple this morning.

It was stated by the police that the accused was a watchman in the Jain Temple situated at Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road. He stabbed with his kirpan one Jaganath Surajdin, also a Bhayya watchman in the same temple, who was at the time asleep. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition.

The accused was put up before the Presidency Magistrate this morning, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till January 29, at the Mazagaon Court

THE POEM OF ART AND PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE

HAILED BY THE CRITICS

AS

——That Different Brand of Love Story that's Been Missing from the Screen for YEARS!"

——Has the Power to Stimulate that Avalanche of Favourable comment, which keeps Swelling the NEW Theatres' customers to EVER - INCREASING Box-Office!"

NEW THEATRES LTD. (CALCUTTA)'S CLASSIC OF SCREEN-TECHNIQUE.

The TALK of ALL-INDIA wherever it has been SHOWN

SEVENTH GLORIOUS WEEK!

Vidyapati

BRILLIANTLY PORTRAYED BY:

★ PAHARI SANYAL

★ KANAN BALA

WITH

PRITHVIRAJ, B. A.; CHHAYADEVI; K. C. DEY; LEELA DESAI; MOHAMED ISAQUE; RAMPIYARI, ETC.

Direction:— SJT. DEVKI BOSE.

STILL DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES AT

THE ROXY

NEW QUEEN'S —:—:— ROAD.

—: TIME :—
5-15, 8 & 10-45
Sat., Sun. & Holidays
at 2-30 p.m.

Remember!
It's a Kapurchand Ltd. Release!

Holiday Topic:

What's the news?

"Nand Kumar"!

What's the fun?

"Nand Kumar"!

What is it?

"Nand Kumar"!

Where's the show?

CENTRAL TALKIES GIRGAUM.

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Holidays, 2-30 p. m.

COME TO

PLAZA

(Dadar, B.B.)

to meet THE GREATEST of the Funsters of the Silver Screen

LAUREL AND HARDY

in

WAY OUT WEST

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 3-30 p.m. on
Sat., Sun. and holidays.

For

GUARANTEED RELIEF

From all chronic diseases consult and undergo the treatment of the well-known HAKIM FAZLE RAHIM of India. Cases given up by doctors as incurable, have been given permanent relief by his indigenous and drugless modes of treatment. He is the inventor of the world-famous rejuvenating tonic Nishat, which has bestowed health and happiness upon many weaklings and nervous people.

DO NOT LET YOUR DISEASES BECOME MORE CHRONIC.

CONSULT TO-DAY FROM 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M. (Every day).

AJMAL PHARMACY

PATKA BUILDING BHENDI BAZAR TRAM JN. BOMBAY 3.

V. M. APPARATUS

Or the DEVELOPER completely rejuvenates by natural method of blood circulation in the genital area. It cures loss of energy and vitality in the shortest time and ensures youthful vigour even at an advanced age. PRICE RS. 3-8, Postage RE. 1 extra. 6 Hygienic Birth-Control appliances FREE with every order.

HEALTH & EFFICIENCY (B. W.) Lahore

The huge crowd on the opening day of "Chandrarao More" at Opera House.

ENGLISH GIRL'S HINDU WEDDING at Hampstead. Miss Eva Goodspeed as the bride of Krishna Dutta Kumria. On her conversion to her husband's faith she went through the full Brahmin ritual.

PATIALA FIRING UNJUSTIFIED

Enquiry Committee's Strictures

Qila Hakiman, a small village in the Patiala State, was the scene of firing by an official party on 25th November last, which resulted in the death of two young men and the wounding of nine other persons including four women. The village is peopled by about one thousand souls, the majority of them being Mohammedan Kambos and the rest Sikh Jats.

PRAJA MANDAL COMMITTEE.

The Punjab Riyasati Praja Mandal had appointed a committee to inquire into the firing. The committee visited the village, made extensive inquiries on the spot and interviewed a large number of the people concerned. It has just issued its report, which gives a history of the events that culminated in the firing and discusses the various issues involved.

UNNECESSARY AND EXCESSIVE

The findings of the Committee are that "the firing was unnecessary and unjustifiable, and excessive and uncontrolled. The crowd was unarmed, peaceful and non-violent in intention and attitude. The official party was beset with no danger as it had already reached a safe and open place before firing was ordered.

We would request the Patiala Durbar to appoint a thoroughly impartial and independent Commission of Enquiry whose personnel might inspire public confidence both inside and outside the State. It should be presided by an experienced judge of a British Indian High Court.

Those responsible for firing should be suspended from service pending the enquiry, and compensation paid to the wounded and to the dependants of the wounded."

HISTORIC CHARIOT FOR PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION

VITHALNAGAR, Jan. 15.

An eighty-year old chariot, one of the valuable possessions of the Ruler of Vansada will be used for the Haripura Congress presidential procession.

The Haripura Congress artist, after a prolonged search for a suitable artistic vehicle, came across this unique State carriage and the ruler is understood to have agreed to loan the chariot for the presidential procession.

Vansada State industries will also be represented at the Congress Exhibition.—A. P.

"Insult To Indian Nationalism And Muslim Civilisation"

Bengal Council Move For Getting "Black Hole" Monument Removed Far Away From Public View

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

The example set by the Congress Ministry in Madras in removing the Neil Statue from public view to a corner in the Madras Museum seems to have prompted a prominent Muslim member of the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House) to press the question of the removal of the "Black Hole" monument on the attention of the Bengal Government.

Choudhury Moazzem Ali, Deputy Leader of the Proja Party in the Upper House of the Bengal Legislature has given notice of the following questions for being answered during the ensuing session of the Bengal Council which commences sitting from the 24th instant:—

(1) a Has the attention of the Hon. Minister in charge of the Home Department been drawn to the demand of the Moslem and Hindu public for the removal of the Holwell monument in the city of Calcutta, popularly known as the "Black Hole" monument, from the public view?

AFTER PLASSEY

b. Is the Hon. Minister aware that the story of a tragedy like the "Black Hole" saw light for the first time after the battle of Plassey through the agency of Mr. Holwell?

c. Is the Hon. Minister aware that there was no mention of this "Black Hole" tragedy in any official document written before the battle of Plassey nor was it referred to by any contemporary writers?

d. Is the Hon. Minister aware that it has been historically proved by an eminent scholar, Mr. J. H. Little, in an article written in 1915 in "Bengal Past and Present" the journal of the Calcutta Historical Society, that this "Black Hole" story was a gigantic hoax, manufactured to counteract the agitation of the British public against the reign of terror of the merchants of the East India Company, and that the said article appeared in the said journal Vol. XI Serial No. 21, pages 75-104?

NOT A HISTORICAL FACT

e. Is the Hon. Minister aware that a meeting was convened by the Calcutta Historical Society and held at the Hall of the Asiatic Society on the 24th March, 1916, under the presidency of the Venerable Arch-Deacon, W. K. Firminger, to discuss the veracity of the "Black Hole" story and eminent historians who spoke at that meeting proved that the story of "Black Hole" was not based on historical facts, and that the proceedings of the said meeting were published in the aforesaid journal of the said Society in Vol. XII Serial Nos. 23 and 24, pages 136-171?

f. Is the Hon. Minister aware that there is a strong feeling of resentment among the Moslems and Hindus of India, specially of Bengal, against the "Holwell monument" which stands in the heart of the city of Calcutta as an insult to Muslim civilisation as well as the Indian nationalism?

MADRAS EXAMPLE

g. Has the attention of the Hon. Minister been drawn to the fact that the Madras Government has removed the Neil Statue from the public view to a museum in order to respect the public feeling of resentment against the said statue?

h Has the Government considered the desirability of taking similar steps for the removal of the said monument far away from public view?.—United Press.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION

Special Courts To Represent Problems Of National Importance

The Publicity Secretary of the Haripura Congress Session, writes:—

"The object of the Exhibition now being organized at Haripura is to provide instruction as well as entertainment to the vast multitudes which will attend the Congress Session. To this end the Congress authorities have planned to set up special courts to represent problems of national importance and such activities as are being carried on to-day for their solution. This section would comprise the following courts:—

"(1) Peasants; (2) Agricultural and other labour; (3) Harijans; (4) Backward Classes; (5) Women; (6) Prohibition; (7) Sanitation and Hygiene, (8) Diet and Medicine; (9) Education; (10) Hindi-Hindustani; (11) Music.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

"The statistical and other information relating to the above is being collected by various organisations and institutions interested in these subjects charts, posters, pictures and cartoons will be prepared and exhibited in Gujarati so that the masses visiting the Exhibition may get well acquainted with the problems in all their aspects.

"The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, and its Gujarat branch have collected information regarding the various communities into which the Harijans are divided. Along with this they will also represent the disabilities to which these are subjected because of the prevalence of untouchability. The results of the efforts that are being made in the various provinces by the branches of the Harijan Sevak Sangha will also be given so as to show how the problem is being slowly but steadily tackled in spite of the mass superstition that is ranged against the effective solution of the problem particularly in rural areas."—United Press.

WHY INDIA IS ANTI-JAPANESE

Japanese Businessmen Surprised

BOMBAY, January 14.

The Japanese cannot understand why India should take such a positively anti-Japanese attitude in a matter which is no direct concern of India. This is the general view in Japanese circles in Bombay, expressed to the Associated Press in a series of interviews with Japanese businessmen and other Japanese residents.

The Japanese appreciate India's generous gesture in sending medical and other relief to the war sufferers in China, but they ask what benefit can accrue to China by the anti-Japan boycott which is being urged.

Japan, it is pointed out, is the best customer of India. Last year she took over 2,800,000 bales of cotton from India, and this is far in excess of the minimum provided for in the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. This means that Japan need only take 2,00,000 bales this year to complete her quota, whereas India normally expects an export of 1,500,000 bales annually. Moreover India's trade with China is scanty.

As for apprehensions regarding possible Japanese aggression on India she has nothing to fear, it is asserted. Japan has always been anxious to be on good terms with India and facts and figures clearly show that India stands to gain by maintaining friendly relations with Japan.—A.P.

500 BUSES FOR HARIPURA

Arrangements For Advertising Swadeshi

The Publicity Secretary, Haripura Congress session, writes:

"During the next session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura on February 19th, 20th and 21st delegates and visitors will be taken to Vithalnagar from a number of stations such as Kim, Surat and Navsari on the B. B. and C. I. line and Vyara, Madhi and Bardoli on the Tapti Valley Railway. The Reception Committee is arranging to run at least 500 buses for the purpose.

In order to give Swadeshi goods the greatest possible advertisement on the occasion, the Committee has decided to put up on these buses advertisement boards six feet long and two feet broad. The inclusive charge per board will be Rs. 50 which should be sent by money order along with the writing to be printed on the board to Secretary, Sarbhara Samiti, Vithalnagar, Congress Camp. There will be special concession rates for struggling village industries, which may be ascertained on application.—A. P.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

The Thirteenth Concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society will be held on Friday, the 4th February 1938 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 P. M. when a very varied and interesting programme will be rendered. The Society have been able to secure Mr. Clifford Huntsman, the well-known pianist, as soloist for the evening and he will contribute a group of piano solos in the second half of the programme. The other items include Beethoven's Overture from "Egmont," Concerto A. Minor by Schumann, Chabrier's "Slavonic Dance" and "Capriccio Espagnol" by Rimsky-Korsakov.

Booking opens to the general public on Saturday, 22nd January and to members on Saturday the 15. Tickets at Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and As. 9 may be had from Messrs. S. Rose & Co. Ltd., Rampart Row, Fort or at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the evening of the Concert.

TAGORE AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, Jan. 15.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore arrived here this morning from Calcutta for a few days and is staying as a Government guest.

A condolence meeting for the demise of the Swaruprani Nehru was held yesterday evening by the Hyderabad Congress Committee under the presidentship of Mr. Sirajul Hasan Thirmzi regretting the demise.

HYDERABAD AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

(From Our Own Correspondent)

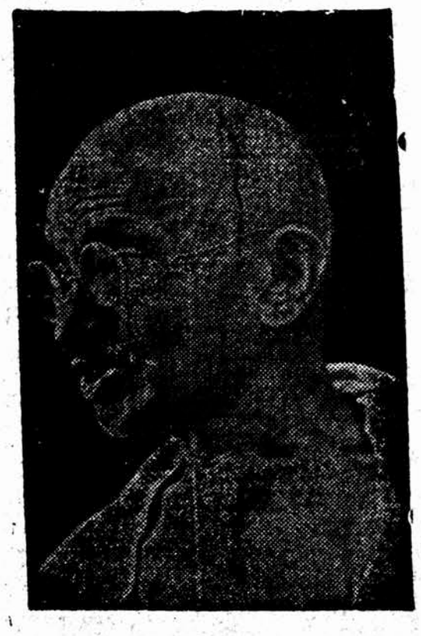
HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The Hyderabad Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition will be held at Nizamabad from the 12th to 14th February. It is being organised under the patronage of the Government.

The object of the exhibition is to provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas between the people of different places on trade, industry, agriculture, education, etc.

To achieve this object, the exhibition has been organised on an extensive scale. It is intended to be wide in its range of exhibits and to be as far as possible fully representative of the various branches of Indian Agriculture, Industry and Art. Special attention is to be bestowed in indigenous industries of the State.

India's National Leaders!



MAHATMA GANDHI.

Trained for the legal profession, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, now affectionately and reverently called Mahatma Gandhi, soon forsook the law at the call of his countrymen in South Africa, where his methods for the emancipation of the Indians were singularly successful, drawing forth the instant admiration of the world. Mahatma Gandhi was not slow to follow the same methods in India, taking in their wake the vows of honesty, integrity, industry and even poverty. The provincial autonomy of to-day, at least in the provinces administered by the Congress Ministries are, within limits, the substance of self-Government, the complete achievement of which has been his cherished

Watan

THE PRIVATE TRIBULATIONS OF SUCH A LEADER, AS A NATURAL COROLLARY TO HIS PUBLIC LIFE, ARE WHAT ARE PORTRAYED IN

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S

COMING NEXT WEEK AT THE **Watan** IMPERIAL CINEMA

Direction:— MEHBOOB

Starring KUMAR, BIBBO, YAKUB, MAYA BANERJEE, SITARA, etc., etc.

It Is A SUPREME RELEASE—

CONGRESS-LEAGUE UNITY PROSPECTS

Ahmed Said's Letter To Khaliqazzaman

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

Moulana Ahmed Said, Secretary, Jamiat-Ulme-I-Hind, and till recently a member of the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board, has sent a letter to Choudhury Khaliqazzaman, leader of the Muslim League Party in the U. P. Legislative Assembly, on the question of unity between the Congress and the Muslim League, in which he expressed keen disappointment at Mr. Jinnah's statement in reply to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's offer to come to an understanding. He requested Choudhury Khaliqazzaman to take a broader view of the present situation, subordinate all considerations of prestige to the larger interests of the country and thus bridge the gulf between the Muslim League and the Congress.

Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulana Hosain Ahmed, who are now at Lucknow, will confer with Choudhury Khaliqazzaman and Nawab Ismail Khan on the matter.—United Press.

MYSORE, Jan. 12.—Eight Councillors of the Mysore City Municipal Council have tendered their resignations as a protest against the "interference of Mysore Government in Municipal Affairs."

Rural Uplift Work In Lathi

(From A Correspondent).

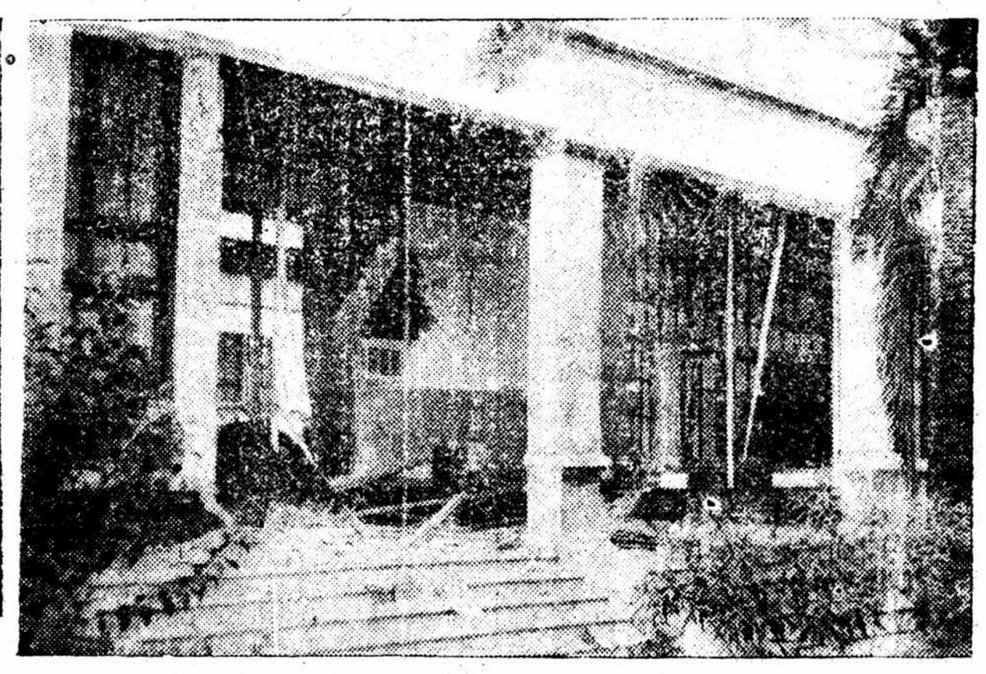
LATHI, (By Mail).

The ruler of Lathi performed the opening ceremony of an Industrial Institution on Monday last in the local Annakshetra temple.

Classes for spinning and weaving have been opened and arrangements are being made to provide for flour grinding by handmills for poor and helpless widows.

D. I. KHAN.—The dead body or Sardar Khan, a pleader of Tank has been found in a garden close by. Sardar Khan left for his usual walk but did not return. On a search his body was found in a garden with multiple injuries. Murder is suspected but no culprit has yet been traced.

Part of Barcelona is a heap of debris and wreckage.



A view after the bombardment of Barcelona.

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION OF CENTURY

Almost by a stroke of the pen, De Valera threw the Westminster Constitution to the scrap-heap and replaced it by "the first constitution drafted by Irishmen in Ireland for the Irish. Thus on December 29 came into being a sovereign state within the British Commonwealth. The political and constitutional implications of De Valera's de Marche are not yet fully realised, but it will go down in history as the most bloodless Revolutions.

DUBLIN, (By Mail).

A call to the Nation to celebrate fittingly, Constitution Day—December 29—is made in the latest issue of the Fianna Fail Bulletin:

"December 29th is a unique day in our history. We declared the Irish Republic in 1916, thousands gave their lives for its maintenance. We fell back defeated and then advanced again, and the present Constitution points to the goal and also proclaims the tremendous strides that have been made by Fianna Fail.

"The new Constitution, moreover, ends bitter and continuous controversy between Fianna Fail and its opponents on the wisdom or sanity of breaking those connections with England which were part and parcel of the old Constitution

"It is an occasion to delebrate fittingly. There need be no frenzied demonstrations, for the hardest part of the task is yet before us. But every Cumann, by means of meetings and display of the National Flag, should record its tribute of thankfulness for progress in the National advance

"Let not our enemies say we hide the truth. If processions or meetings are to be held, the Cumainn organising them must include banners and proclamations protesting against Partition. The occasion must not be merely one of rejoicing, but of stern resolve that the Constitution should be made operative, not for part of the Island, but for the whole Nation."

The statement which is under the heading, "A New Era Begins," opens by quoting from the opening of the Bunreacht, as follows:

"In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, from Whom is all authority and to Whom, as our final end, all actions both of men and States must be referred,

"We, the people of Eire,

"Humbly acknowledging all our obligations to our Divine Lord, Jesus Christ, who sustained our fathers through centuries of trial,

"Gratefully remembering their heroic and unremitting struggle to regain the rightful independence of our Nation,

"And seeking to promote the common good, with due observance, of Prudence, Justice and Charity, so that the dignity and freedom of the individual may be assured, true social order attained, the unity of our country restored, and concord established with other nations,

"Do hereby adopt, enact, and give to ourselves this Constitution."

The statement continues:—

"On December 29th we enter a new phase of National History. The old Constitution drafted in Westminster, amended and escorted by successive Fianna Fail amendments until it is an empty symbol of imperial damnation will become a scrap of paper.

"In this Constitution were clauses betokening Ireland's connections with the British Crown, the Oath of Allegiance and the provision for the King's representative. All have been swept away and, moreover, swept away in a campaign in which Fianna Fail bettered its own Election promises.

"First Written By Irishmen In Ireland"

"On December 29, the first Constitution written by Irishmen in Ireland for the Irish Nation will come into force.

"The Constitution proclaims 'the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish people to choose their own form of Government' and, most vital of all, declares that the 'national territory consists of the whole island of Ireland.'

"Such a declaration is at once a challenge to future action and a triumphant proclamation of the advance already made towards independence. It is important for members of Fianna Fail to distinguish clearly these two aspects of the new Constitution.

"Gone are all the connections with England for the Twenty-Six Counties, with the exception of two.

"England retains our ports, and we, by a separate Act of the Dail, which can be repealed without altering a line of the Constitution, recognise the British Crown for external purposes.

"This is an enormous advance on the position as it was in 1921. It has taken years of hard labour and bitter controversy to bring about, and it is a fitting climax to the work of Eamon de Fail, and in particular to Eamon de Valera, the leader of the Irish people.

"Stern Resolve"

"The challenge laid down in the Constitution is the denial, explicit and absolute, of Partition. Such a challenge is meaningless unless the people determine to do all in their power to secure Unity.

"It must be remembered that those who signed the Treaty did so believing that Partition would be satisfactorily dealt with, and believing also that the Treaty was but a stepping-stone to a further and more independent State."

Ireland Gives Clean Sweep To British Connection

TANSEN OF SOUTH INDIA

(Continued from page 9)

contained the quintessence of the religious preachings of the times, which made every Hindu cling to it as a new religious gospel. Moreover the music content of his songs is of a high order and this has made his songs a classic, setting the standard for music style for over a century. Thiagaraja has become a super-dictator in the world of South Indian music and that his dictatorship should continue for decades after his death is the main feature that distinguishes him from other dictators. All the efforts of the Madras Music Academy and the Madras Music Conference to encourage the products of other composers, old and new, by a system of music tariffs, quotas, control and most favoured-nation treatment have so far failed. Even the new ardour for national songs and mania for Tamil compositions has failed to dislodge Thiagaraja from his temple of fame. On the other hand, Non-Karnataki artistes like Uday Shanker and Ragini Devi have taken to his songs as background music for their dance recitals. This speaks volumes in favour of his compositions.

Patron Saint Of Music

Now Thiagaraja has become a patron-saint of music worshipped by Pandits and plebians alike in the music world. But it is time that his votaries and enthusiasts observed a sense of proportion in the adulation of their master. It should be remembered that Karnataki music is the resultant product of many a master, old and new. Though Thiagaraja claims a lion's share, it would have been poorer but for the contributions of others. Of late, an unwholesome tendency has developed to deify Thiagaraja as a Tanjorean and claim him as a sort of Tamil Nadu genius. This provincial emphasis is not only an injustice to the memory of Thiagaraja who is a citizen of the world, but has given place to provincial jealousies and communal wrangles. Even celebrations in Trivadi have been marred by Brahmin-Non-Brahmin controversies with the result there are two parties. This has also resulted in a vicious move to boost artistes of one province by the residents of that province, even at the sacrifice of real music. To say the least, these tactics are not only ungentlemanly but also unmusical. In the disturbed and distracted condition of our country to-day, music is the only unifying force between castes and communities. Thiagaraja's contribution may be the lion's share, but a real artiste of the type of Govinda Marar is yet to be born. The cheap sneers and gibes of highbrow Tanjoreans that Malabar is not sufficiently "musical" are belied by the exploits of Marar and the achievements of men like the late Anantharama Bhagavathar. Moreover Karnataki music would not have reached the acme of perfection but for the patronage and contributions of Telugus, Maharashtrians and Karnatakis of Mysore. A real appreciation of the situation and a better sense of values will give short shrift to these squabbles and wrangles, which disfigure the good name of Saint Thiagaraja. Let us be real devotees of Thiagaraja by imbibing the spirit of his song "Raga Sudha Rasa", which rendered freely runs thus:—

Drink and take delight O mind,
Drink the tuned nectar of His song.
Drink, my mind, of that blissful nectar
The living-released have tasted
Knowing the secret harmony
Of "Omkar" which offers the fruit
Of "Yag" and "Yog" and "Tyag" and "Bhog."

CANE CHARGE ON CROWDS

Fifth Week Of Shahidgunj Satyagraha

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The Shahidgunj movement sponsored by the Majlis-i-Ahrar has entered its fifth week to-day. With the arrest of five volunteers, who as usual marched from Wazir Khan Mosque to Shahidgunj the total number of arrest has reached 125.

The police used a mild cane charge in dispersing the crowd which followed the volunteers. Generally the volunteers were arrested as soon as they entered the Chowk Kotwali but to-day, the police after waiting for a considerable time at the Chowk City Kotwali entered the Delhi Gate and arrested the volunteers who were marching in a procession.

The five volunteers, who were arrested yesterday were bound down in the sum of Rs. 500. For six months on their refusal to execute bonds, they were sent to jail.—A.P.

HAND-SPINNING IN JAILS

Orissa Govt. Passes Orders

CUTTACK, January 14.

It is understood that the Orissa Government has passed orders for introducing hand-spinning in all jails of the province.

Hand-spinning has already been introduced in the jails of the Angul district and will be introduced among the female convicts in the Cuttack jail in the course of a few days.—United Press

Viceroy's Garden Party

MADRAS, January 14.

The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow gave a garden party at Government House, Guindy, this afternoon which was attended by nearly 1,500 guests.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Governor and some members of the Viceregal Party, including Lord Herbert visited the Appoor Forest, near Chingleput, this morning for snipe shotting. The party bagged about sixty birds of which the Viceroy's bag was about 20. Lord Herbert had the best bag of the day. The party returned to Guindy at noon after spending three hours' shooting.—A.P.

DEPORTATION ORDER CANCELLED

DOHAD, Jan. 15.

The Bombay Government today have informed Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, Secretary, Gujarat Congress Socialist Party that Deportation orders passed on Messrs. Pangarkar and Gourishanker Mehta have been cancelled.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya carried on correspondence with the Bombay Government in the matter.—United Press.

Condition Of Indians In Mauritius

Light On Recent Shooting Incidents

PROTECTOR OF IMMIGRANTS DOES NOT PROTECT INDIANS

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has issued the following statement on the position of Indians in Mauritius with particular reference to the recent Labour trouble there:—

The population of Mauritius is about 400,000, distributed into the following classes in numerical order:—

(a) Indians, (265,796) about two-thirds of the total population; (b) a mixed coloured population, generally known as "Creoles"; (c) descendants of the French; (d) Chinese, about 10,000; (e) English

SOME DETAILS OF POPULATION

(a) Most of the Indians are descendants of indentured labourers; they consist mostly of labourers, small planters and small traders. In recent years a few of them have been absorbed in the civil service, and at present Indians are found in the legal and medical professions as well.

(b) The Creoles (coloured population) are wide awake to the political activities of the country; they are not directly interested in agriculture and trade; most of them are artisans, clerks and officials in the civil service, in private firms and on the estates.

(c) The descendants of the French form the most powerful section of the population; they control practically the whole of the sugar industry, most of the finance, a great part of the trade and have a preponderant part in the politics of the country.

(d) The Chinese have the major part of the retail trade in their hands and have, so far, not interested themselves in the political activities of the country.

(e) The English are mostly higher officials in the colonial service and in some big private firms.

RECENT SHOOTING INCIDENTS

With reference to the recent Labour trouble a Correspondent in Mauritius writes:—

The present trouble in Mauritius started in August last, when a crowd of labourers marched in to the town of Port Louis to see the Protector of Immigrants in order to lay their grievances before him. They were met on the way by the Police authorities, who managed to prevent them from entering the town; and from that day onwards strikes broke out intermittently in various parts of the island on different sugar estates.

The first serious incident happened on the 13th August last, when a crowd, accompanied by Police officers, marched to the estate "Union Flag", belonging to Mr. R. Gajudhar (probably the wealthiest Indian of the Colony). On that day three Indian labourers were shot dead, and it is alleged that one of the sons of Mr. R. Gajudhar fired on them; it is to be noted that the crowd was unarmed and accompanied by Police authority; also that Mr. R. Gajudhar is nominated by the Government to sit in the Legislative Council in order to safeguard the interests of the Indians. This incident is being enquired into by the Court at present.

Other incidents have occurred; and in one of them, at the village of "L'Esealier", one Indian was shot dead by police.

MAIN GRIEVANCES

The grievances of the Labourers are mainly three: viz, Low wages, Swindling by intermediates and Reduction of the weight of the variety of cane known as "Uba Fleriot".

A Commission of Enquiry has been set up to investigate the whole situation; the Commission is constituted as follows:—

(1) Mr. Hooper (Procurer General) as President, (English Member).

(2) Mr. Monk, President of the Chamber of Agriculture and Manager of Anglo-Ceylon Sugar Estate Co., Ltd., (English).

(3) Mr. Collet, Protector of Immigrants and Poor Law Commissioner, (Creole).

(4) Mr. Raffray, a prominent Barrister-at-law, and closely related to French sugar estate owners, (French).

(5) Dr. E. Laurent (head of the Creole community).

It is to be remarked that no Indian member is appointed on this Commission of Enquiry, in spite of the fact that the Indian community of Mauritius contains lawyers, doctors, solicitors, traders and planters.

INDIAN NEGLECTED

Most of the labourers at present do not come under the care of the Protector of Immigrants, for, under the existing regulations, the Protector has to see to the conditions of those Indian labourers that come under the Immigration Act and, as the vast majority of Indians are outside this Act, they have really no one to whom they can put forth their complaints.

It is to be remarked, again, that the Protector has always been a non-Indian. Moreover, the Protector of Immigrants is also the Poor Law Commissioner; and how much the latter acts as a protector of Indians can be shown by the fact that the poor law allowance for a non-Indian is as much as Rs. 25, or even more, per month, whilst that of an Indian is never more than Rs. 3, and sometimes even Rs. 2 per month. Official documents will show Indians receiving more than Rs. 10, but these are cases where the recipient has five or six children of tender age in his charge.

PRESENT OUTLOOK

The whole question of strikes is not merely a matter between employers and employees, but is an expression of a general dissatisfaction of the way in which Indians are treated in the Colony. I must here point out that low wages and dishonest intermediator have existed for years, and the question naturally arises why the labourers have not reacted before this. The reason is not far to seek: the outlook of labourers of 25 years ago was very limited; they lived practically in a world which was confined to the boundaries of the sugar estate, where most of the Indians were in the same situation. With the advent of easier means of communication, spread of Indian films of high morality, and especially the absorption of learning and education by their offspring, the Indian labourers of to-day have been awakened and most of them are aware, to a varying degree, that the Indians are not given the share due to them, in proportion to their advancement, in the official appointments of the Colony.

The effect of unfairness has been gradually working upon Indians, and the "Uba Fleuriot" question has been only an occasion to allow such effects to burst out in the form then taken. Unless the local or metropolitan government takes steps to establish impartiality in Mauritius, it is to be feared that events of a more serious turn may occur in the near future.

SIGNALLING TIME FOR BREAKING FAST

Arrangements For 'Ramzan' At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

An interesting suggestion is now under consideration of the authorities, regarding the signalling of exact time for breakfast, during the next "Ramzan" festival at Calcutta. It is suggested that the exact time for breaking fast, during the "Ramzan" could be announced in an effective manner, within the city by means of gun-fire from the fort. With this new suggestion in view, the Calcutta police is understood to have been directed to ascertain upto what distance within the jurisdictions of different police stations, gun-fire at one o'clock in the afternoon is audible. Also it is understood, that if the audibility of gun-fire is satisfactory in localities, inhabited by Mahomedan citizens the chances presumably are that they would be able to break their fast during the next "Ramzan" days with the announcement of exact time by firing a gun from the fort in the evening.—A. P.

CONGRESS HOUSE FOR ORISSA

CUTTACK, Jan. 12.

Efforts of the Hon. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Minister. Mr. Harekrishna Mohtab and others to purchase a house for the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee have materialised and a house has been purchased to-day.

It is the old Swaraj Ashram, Orissa, where the non-co-operation movement was first started and Mahatma Gandhi stayed during his tour in 1927.

There is a spacious ground in front of the House.—United Press.

Parliamentary Secretary Disqualified

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

The Comptroller of Accounts, Sind Government has ordered today that no further payments be made from the Treasury to Khan Bahadur Khuhro, Parliamentary Secretary, who according to a Government Gazette notification, stands disqualified from December 23 as a sequel to his failure to lodge the election returns within the prescribed period.

The Comptroller has further ordered that all amounts drawn by Khan Bahadur Khuhro after the above date must be refunded.

It may be added that despite the Gazette notification Khan Bahadur Khuhro has continued to attend the Secretariat duties.—United Press

Prof. K. H. Kamdar of Baroda College has now retired from the editorship of "Gramjivan-Village" life.

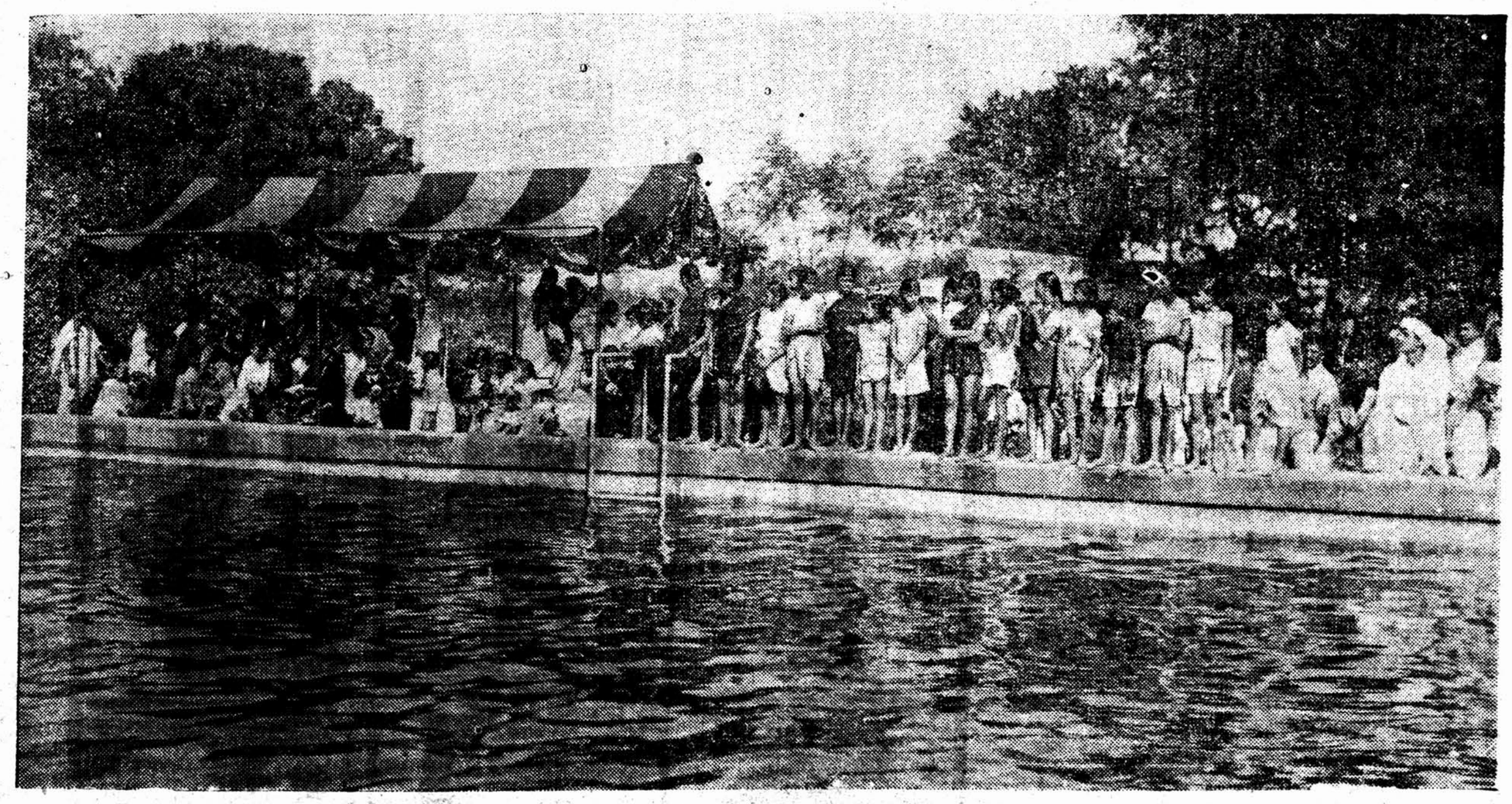
Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.

P S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.



The Sholapur Coronation Swimming Pool situated near Mechonaki Theatre, was opened recently by Mr. H. T. Lambrake I. C. S. District Collector. It is intended for the use of women only.

'NERVES' UNKNOWN TO SOVIET WOMAN

Complete Equality Of Sexes In Work And Government Prevails In Russia

Under the Soviet regime, Russian women have lost much—much that was undesirable, Isobel Walker Soule, of New York, told the American Women's Club in the Windsor Hotel. They have lost "many forms of neurosis," she said, as they no longer have time to cultivate them, so that a visiting psychiatrist, had to search for several days before he was able to find a case.

Mrs. Soule, editor of the magazine, "Woman To-day", described experiences on a visit to Russia with her husband, and said the Russian woman was becoming "a person of character and appreciation." She had never seen such beautiful, well-kept hands, nor such capable ones as those of Russian women. In every court she had seen a woman sitting on the bench, and found complete equality of the sexes in work and in Government.

No other people she had ever seen were so "avaricious" for education, Mrs. Soule declared. She told of the health work carried on, and of a tremendous reduction in infantile mortality since modern medicine and hospital care—and the education to accept them—had been made available, replacing the superstitions of pre-Soviet days. Nearly half a million of the babies born each year who would have died under conditions prevailing in the Czarist days now are saved, she said.

The increase in Universities and colleges was cited, and Mrs. Soule told her audience that the student is paid a small "salary".

Children's writers are the most highly paid of all, said the speaker, telling of authors consulting with young readers as to the type of books desired. Children are considered in everything, from transportation to science. Those who ordinarily might be considered as deliquents are tried not before courts but by special commissions consisting of doctors, teachers and parents. The club was told of institutions where mental defectives receive scientific care, and of special colonies, usually farms, for the maladjusted.

Mrs. Soule spoke in detail of the "Palace of Children" at Kharkov in the Ukraine, with its provisions for scientific work, technical instruction, lectures, a theatre and numerous other activities, including chess, which, she said, is played even by children three or four years old. Popular authors, she said, are Mark Twain, Jack London, Dickens, Kipling and Edgar Allan Poe.

It is not compulsory for mothers to work in Russia, but they acquired the habit during the early years of the Soviet regime when there was a shortage of labour. The Russians are becoming apartment-dwellers, even on the collective and state farms, Mrs. Soule said. There is a housing shortage in Moscow, and the plumbing, she admitted, is not always all it might be.

ASTROLOGICAL ANNUAL

Varsha Bhavishya for Shake 1860, by Pandit Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan, 140 Shukrawar Peth, Shinde Ali, Poona city, price Re. 1 and As. 8.

This annual publication of Pandit Raghunath Shastri contains a mine of astrological information of everyday use to the general public as well as to those specially interested in the subject. The information presented in this book covers a variety of subjects of astrological interest and the book can be used even by those with little or no previous knowledge of astrology without much difficulty. Those believing in the science of astrology will find the book a useful companion.

We have also received a copy of the Shuddha Panchang (Calendar for Shake 1860) issued by the author

And This Dog Has A Gold Tooth

A Bulgarian dentist, in the village of Singulare, owns a dog which has a gold tooth, made by its master to replace a broken one. When it goes out the dog is always accompanied by a bodyguard so that the animal is not stolen for the wealth in its mouth.

IMMODESTY DEPLORED

Dress Conservatively, Like Men, Cardinal Tells Women

BOSTON, (By Mail).

Attacking modern women's clothing as "immodest," Cardinal O'Connell on his 78th birthday suggested the ladies take a hint from the men and "dress conservatively."

The dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States spoke at a reception given in his honour by the League of Catholic Women.

"I am not a prude, and I realize women to-day are interested in style", he said.

"We don't care if the feathers in their hats go this way, or that way, or up and down. It's natural to follow whichever style trend it is.

"What I am talking about is the immodesty in clothes. Something should be done about that. Men always dress conservatively, and I think it would be an excellent idea if women should strive to do likewise."

Wed While 8,000 Miles Apart

A man living in Batavia, Dutch East Indies, is to marry a bride who will be 8,000 miles away, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., on their wedding day

The bridegroom will lead a "substitute wife" to the altar, and she will pronounce the marriage vows on behalf of the absent bride, who then becomes the man's legal wife by proxy.

Under Dutch law this kind of marriage by proxy is quite legal.

JAVA'S OXEN WEAR TIRES FROM AUSTRALIA'S CARS

Javanese ox-drivers' thoughtfulness for their beasts has opened an export market in old automobile and truck tires for Australia. The Javanese use the tires to make shoes to protect the feet of their oxen from the stony roads and tracks. Truck tires are preferred because they are thicker.

Java is also proving a profitable export market for Australia's old newspapers. They are used for wrapping.

Mother Love Has Chemical Element

Academy Of Medicine Hears Scientific Explanation Of Maternal Affection

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

Human mother love was traced to magnesium, calcium and prolactin by Dr. Charles R. Stockard, of Cornell Medical College, in a talk to the New York Academy of Medicine.

There are other elements in such love, but lack of these three chemicals, he said, may account for the often observed cases of distorted maternal affection, such as the woman who shows violent dislike for her baby. Both magnesium and calcium may be present in her body, but be out of balance.

These two are essential chemicals in living tissues. Prolactin is a complex chemical, a hormone, manufactured in the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. Its primary use is to stimulate production of milk.

Studies of the endocrine glands of dogs, Dr. Stockard said, led to the human clues. The endocrines are the glands of internal secretion, and the principal ones are pituitary, thy- and the gonads, or sex glands.

Buldogs, Dr. Stockard explained, owe their massive heads and ugly faces to a peculiarity of their thyroid glands. In them this organ has an unusual disproportion of cells with affinity for acids and bases.

Female bulldogs frequently have distorted maternal instincts and will even eat their puppies. This distortion, said Dr. Stockard, is attributed to the thyroids.

Man Beats Train

A peasant of Montenegro recently raced a train, and won a wager of 25s. The course was up a mountain side, and the peasant arrived at the top two minutes before the train, which took 1 hour, 17 minutes.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Most of the readers know by now what Silhouette Competitions are. These competitions have proved themselves to be very popular amongst old as well as young, as can be seen from the keen interest taken by all in solving them.

The illustrations marked A, B, C . . . . are well-defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes, a part is cut off by putting one or two straight cuts, and the cut-parts are reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc

You are to find out the cut-part of each of the Silhouettes and enter numbers of the cut-parts against the respective Silhouettes A, B, C, ... in the entry coupon.

For example, from the illustration "H", a part is cut off by putting two straight cuts as shown by the white dotted lines. These lines are given in "H" only to show exactly how the cut-part No. 3 was obtained by putting two straight cuts. Thus No. 3 is entered in the entry coupon against "H".

You may in similar manner, fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with the fee of Annas Eight for each entry, before 26th January 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

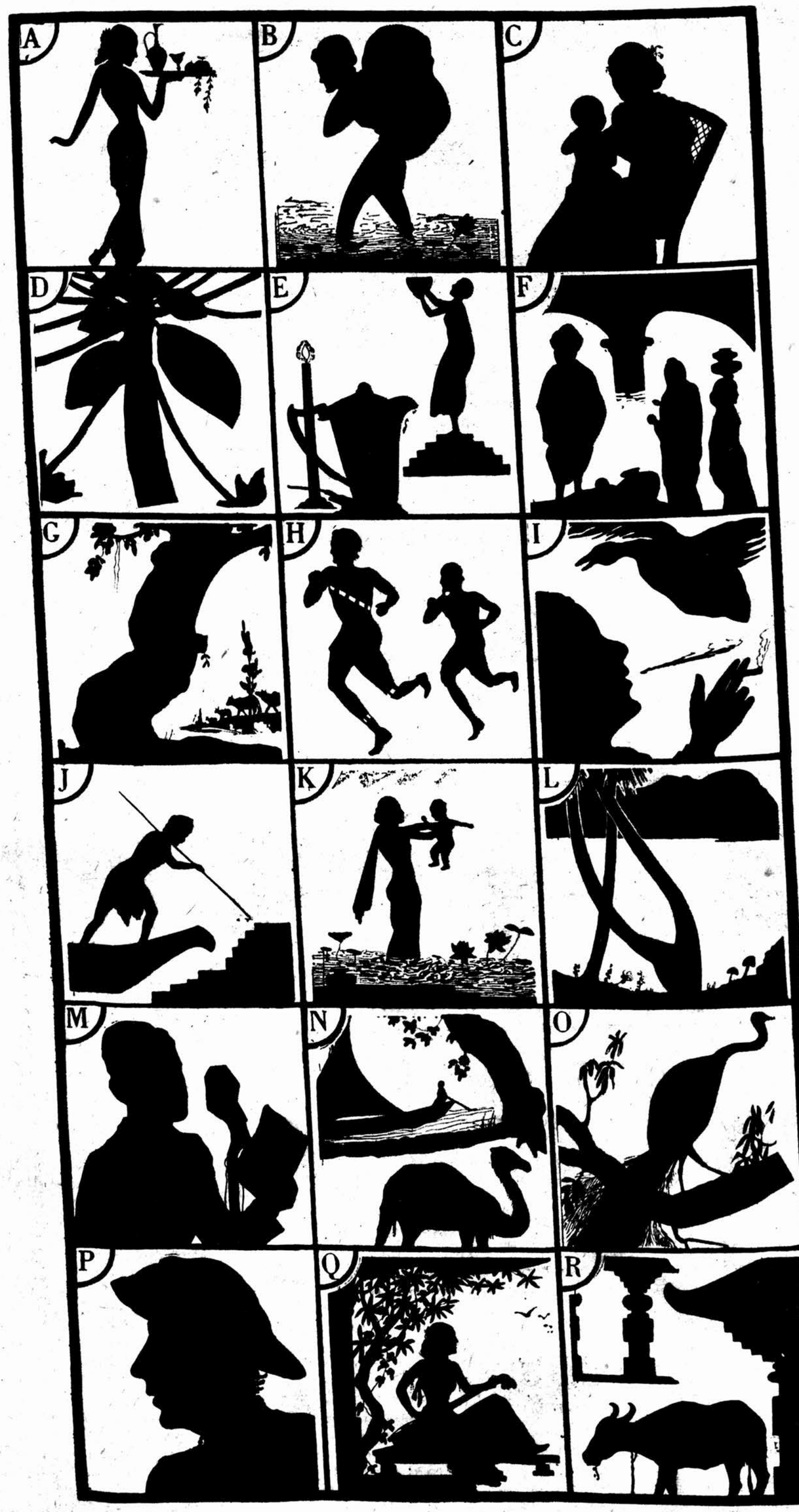
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 26th January, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

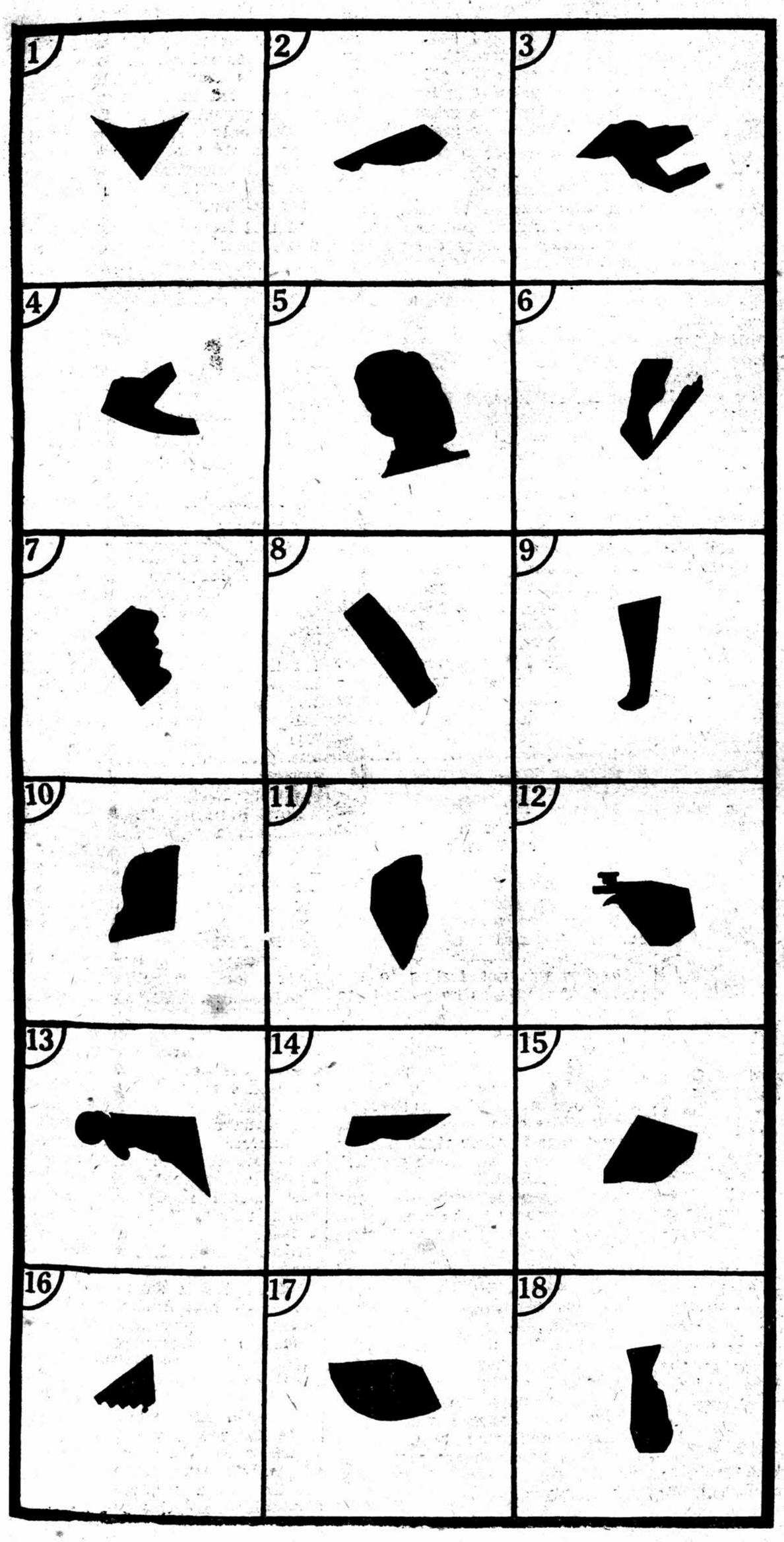
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not



CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 26th January, 1938

(For Extra Coupons See Page 42.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G P O BOMBAY

be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition: and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition
COUPON 16/1

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

National Policy In Coastal Shipping

Solution Lies In Substituting British Tonnage By Indian Tonnage

"There is an urgent need to-day for the application of Rotarian principles in the sphere of coastal shipping. No better forum can be chosen than a Rotary platform for an earnest appeal to the Better Mind of both Britain and India to approach the problem which confronts coastal shipping in a spirit of tolerance, sympathy and understanding". said Mr. J. P. Mehta in an address at the Rotary Club on Tuesday.

A study of ocean freights will show that they virtually subsidise the export of India's raw materials and the import of foreign manufactured articles. This charge is also leviable against railway freights in India. There is a close relation between the railway and ocean freights. There is a policy behind the freights and that policy is to encourage the export of raw materials and the import of manufactured articles.

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION

The volume of the Indian coastal trade was estimated at Rs. 250 crores some years ago. The gross earnings of the coastal shipping trade were then estimated at over Rs. 10 crores a year. These figures have increased considerably since. Fifty per cent of the Indian Coastal Trade is between Burma and India For the purposes of the coastal trade, Burma is reckoned as included in the coastal trade, although, politically she is now an independent entity. It was then estimated on a conservative basis that to Indianise the coastal shipping trade, there would be required one hundred ships and a capital of Rs. 12 crores. The tragedy is that a capital of over Rs. 13 crores of Indian money has been sunk in the Indian shipping trade. Only due to the competition of powerful shipping combines, over eight crores have been lost completely. About four crores are actively engaged in the trade. According to a careful student, out of thirty-two Indian shipping companies, twenty-three companies have been compelled to go into liquidation. The remaining companies also may have gone West but for their making peace with the powerful shipping combines, under compulsion. Roughly the share of Indian companies in the Coastal Shipping Trade of India is 25 per cent the balance being in the hands of non-Indian companies.

NATIONAL PROBLEM

The problem of Indian coastal shipping is simple, but vital in its character. It is not a purely economic problem. It is a political problem, it is an economic problem and it touches the chords of deepest sentiments Indian opinion has ever presented an united front on the question of Indianisation of coastal shipping.

LICENSING

If it is admitted that the desire to increase Indian-owned and Indian-managed vessels is legitimate, how is it to be attained? We think that the best method, probably the only method to get it is a system of licensing with the limitation of tonnage and with the reservation of the trade for the nationals of the country. The problem before the country is the satisfaction of the national aspirations of the people in the domain of shipping. The fundamental difficulty is the existence of British and other companies with large reserves, whose position is pretty well impregnable at the moment. Now the existence of a large amount of British tonnage in the coastal trade of India is only one of the difficulties in the way. Indian companies have struggled all these years against British vested interests which have been long established and they have ultimately found that it is impossible to make headway without some sort of reservation of the coastal traffic. The only possible way in which that object can be achieved is the gradual substitution, if you like to call it so to what extent it should be gradual is a matter of consideration—the substitution of the British tonnage by Indian tonnage.

The British viewpoint was that Indian shipping companies should, by agreement, buy out the existing British tonnage gradually, paying for the tonnage as well as for the goodwill of the trade represented by the tonnage sold, which the British companies would undertake not to replace.

There was a frank and full discussion of all points of views but the Conference led to no tangible results.

The point to bear in mind is that the political pendulum has swung again in favour of National Shipping. It is in the interests of all parties to the problem to meet in a Round Table Conference and to agree upon a solution equitable as well as fair to all concerned. If there is further loss of time, the controversy might resolve itself into one of Might versus Might possibly with disastrous results to every interest

KARNATAK AGRICULTURAL SHOW

Machinery And General Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, (By Mail).

With hardly two weeks left for the opening of the Karnatak Agricultural Show by the Governor of Bombay on the 17th instant, elaborate preparations are fast in progress on the Show Grounds.

There are about 23 sections—agricultural, horticultural, livestock, subsidiary occupations, etc. The Machinery and General Court is an important one where demonstrations will be given of the practical working of improved water lifts, iron Persian wheels, chain pumps, tractors and improved agricultural implements. Mr. C. G. Paranjpe, the Agricultural Engineer to Government of Bombay, is in charge of this Section.

MAIN EXHIBITS.

The exhibits will chiefly consist of improved agricultural implements and machines of different makes of both foreign as well as Indian manufacture. They may include Diesel and semi-diesel engines, centrifugal and plunger pumps, sugarcane mills, cream separaters, churns, chaff-cutters, electric dynamoes, syanogas dust and foot pumps, ploughs, ridgers, sugar centrifugals, threshers, etc., etc. In the other exhibits insecticides, fertilisers, glasswares, glazed tiles, hurricane lamps, safety stoves, unbreakable school slates, stainless steel pots, steel safes and cupboards, washing powder, paints, varnishes, seed oils, oil fuels and lubricants for engines and other machines, candles, reinforced cement concrete articles, etc., etc., will form some of the main items. One firm will demonstrate electric welding.

In addition to above a complete Rice-hulling and polishing plant, of Indian manufacture, will be shown working during the show period. It will admit paddy at one end and deliver, clean polished and graded rice at the other, after going through the process of hulling, separating, elevating, polishing, etc., etc.

U. S. Volunteers For China Foiled By Lack Of Funds

Soldier Of Fortune Says 12,000 Have Applied To Join Brigade

LOS ANGELES, (By Mail.)

Lieut. Gen. Russell Hearn, told the press he was extremely disappointed at inability to obtain sufficient funds to transport a volunteer brigade to fight for China.

"If I had been trying to sell gold bricks I could have raised enough to charter the "Queen Mary." the erstwhile aid of the late Manchurian Marshal Chang Tso-lin said with a grimace. "But I had an honorable proposition..."

Hearn, a soldier of fortune with years of experience in China, reported he recruited hundreds of men who wanted to fight the Japanese for pay. But he couldn't raise money to carry them across the Pacific.

He said to date he has received 12.000 letters of application for service with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies, but he has exhausted his personal funds just by answering communications and by making a round trip to San Francisco trying to get financial backing

"Several sources offered me money," he recalled, "but I was forced to refuse..... Some of it was help from would-be backers who wanted to line their pockets at the expense of the Chinese.

"Our only desire is and has been to aid the Chinese to resist Japanese aggression and support the policies of the Chiang Kai-chek faction.

"I still have 300 well-trained fliers, most of them with army, navy and marine flying experience. They are ready to go over on short notice"

A. P. H. ON LIFE AND LEARNING

Mr. A. P. Herbert(senior member of Parliament for Oxford University, defended his attitude to the Population Statistics Bill when he spoke at the dinner of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools.

"When a bad Bill is brought before the House of Commons, however good the cause behind it, the duty of a private member is to use whatever weapons he possesses to get it amended, or, if necessary, killed altogether," he said.

"Although I do not want to cast unworthy sneers at dons or schoolmasters, I have to say that there is life on one hand and learning on the other, and Members of Parliament, with great difficulty, have to find the balance between them.

"I know what it means to ask poor people, either in hospital beds or in register offices, certain questions which seem to the statistician merely desirable and informative questions.

"I may be wrong, but do not call me 'obscurantist.'"

Hardup was not feeling in the jolliest of moods as he walked to the station with his friend one Monday morning.

"Just look at that notice," he said, indicating the words, "Post No Bills" on a blank wall. "What is the use of sticking that up there? Why ever don't they put these things in their right place?"

"Where would you have put it?" asked the friend.

"Over every letter-box in the country," snapped Hardup.

"I'm only a beginner, so I guess I'd better have a horse that hasn't been ridden."

* * *

The old lag stood before the magistrate, who boomed:

"What's the matter with you? Can't you behave yourself for one week? You've been before this court at least thirty times. You've been charged with drunkenness, shoplifting, burglary, assault and now you are accused of beating your wife What have you to say?"

"Your Honour," declared the prisoner "nobody's perfect."

WHY BIG BUSINESS EXPLOITS CHINA

Dr. Pattabhi's Address At E. Godavari Political Conference

RAJAHMUNDRY, (By Mail).

"Federation is looming large in India's political horizon. It is not exaggeration or disrespect to say that the Congress has circumscribed its fight to the arena prescribed by the British Government—not by itself. A mentality trained on one set of lines in the Provincial arena may not break the bounds in respect of the Central. All that we can say is that this view, however, inescapable logically would be a dangerous one practically. The country requires all the alertness it can command at Haripura".

Thus declared Dr. B. Pattabhisitaramayya, presiding over the 45th session of the East Godavari District Political Conference held here on Thursday. Over 10,000 persons had assembled from throughout the District. The Hon. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister for Education to the Government of Madras, opened the Conference.

Continuing, Dr. Sitaramayya referred to the Sino-Japanese war and said that the world politics, indeed, the world commerce, was behind the operations. There lay a lesson for them that it was no use making India self-governing in politics alone and dependent in commerce. He said: Farther still—farther than the bounds of India comes the world politics—the 'halchal' in China, where Japan is ruining China. This is not a mere individual affair. The world's politics, indeed the world's commerce, is behind the operations. China is the store house of Wolfram and Antimony, which are useful war materials and therefore it is coveted by the war lords of the world. With its 500 millions of population, it is a country in which the industrialists of the world have their lustful eye, both for raw materials and for markets for their finished products. England scatters its capital in China and tries to get a foothold; America operates from its own headquarters; yet America got the better of England by helping China to get a currency suitable for trade with her as against England which was hit hard by the silver purchases of America in China.

"These facts have a lesson for us. We are the one country in the world that can be self-contained. Let us then clothe ourselves. Let us promote our village industries and solve the problem of unemployment and build our Swaraj on the firm foundations of re-united India. a resuscitated rural life, a revived scheme of cottage industries and a re-vivified national culture".—United Press.

Abolition Of Indian States

Socialist Move To Include Item In Karachi Resolution Of Fundamental Rights

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 13.

The Congress Socialists have a big surprise in store for the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee meeting at Santa Cruz on January 16.

I reliably learn that a resolution is intended to be moved by a Poona Congress Socialist asking the M. P. C. C. to recommend to the Indian National Congress that two items be included in the fundamental rights of Indians as adumbrated in the Karachi resolution along with nationalization of key industries. These items are "abolition of Indian States with a view to secure uniform democratic administration and constitution for the whole country and abolition of landlordism to ensure enough production, land and to ensure maximum return of the same to every tiller of the soil."

It is understood that similar resolutions would be moved in the A.-I. C. C. and the open Congress Session at Haripura and evidently vigorous propaganda will be made to secure support for this move. It is being characterized as an effective onslaught on the British scheme of imposing the Federation on India.

Support is also expected from other radical sections in the country in view of previous declarations of the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on this subject and a strong fight may be staged in Haripura Session on this issue between orthodox Congressmen and the radicals.

HAFFKINE INSTITUTE CONSTRUCT SNAKE FARM

A snake farm, for the purpose of securing regular supplies of venom for the preparation of snake bite antidotes, is now under preparation at Haffkine Institute of Bombay.

The construction of the farm, the cost of which is Rs. 7,000, is expected to be completed by the end of February. It is proposed in due course to build an extracting shed, adjoining the farm, where the work of extracting venom from the snakes will be performed instead of in the main buildings, as at present.

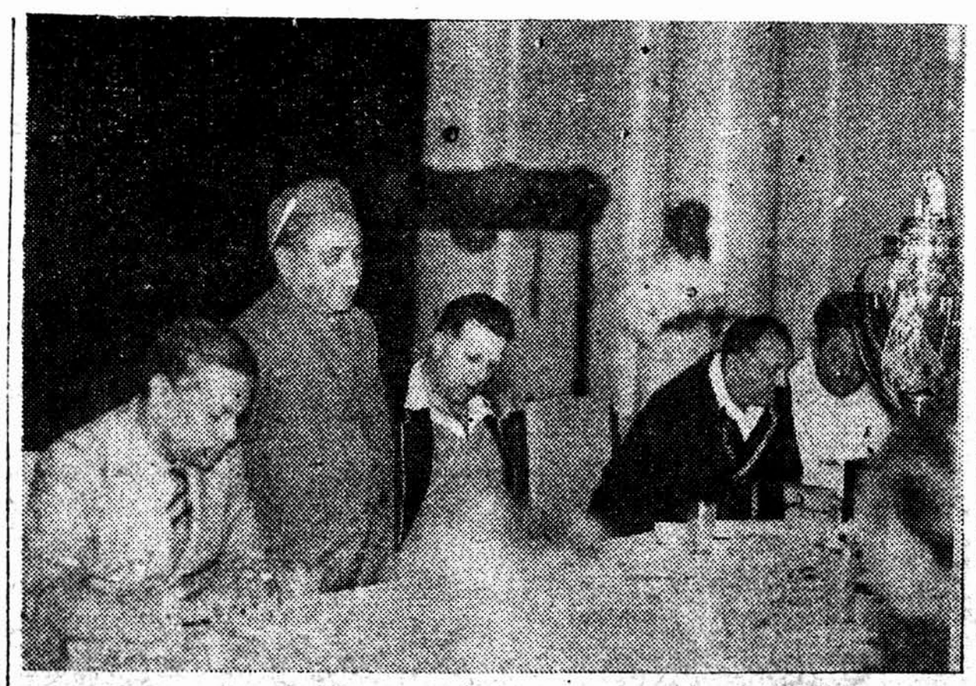
About the size of a tennis court, the snake farm will have a six foot wall around it. The Haffkine Institute are only concerned with Indian snakes and the farm will be divided into four sections containing cobras, Russell Vipers, krites and echis. The last named are better known as phoorsas.

Those responsible for the layout of the farm are endeavouring to give each section the natural conditions under which that type of snake is found.

There will be a ditch two feet wide around each enclosure and should a snake cross this, the far wall will be too smooth for the snake to scale. This does away with the necessity of having a roof over the farm and will allow the Institute to use it for exhibition purposes.

It is estimated that approximately Rs. 400 is spent every year on purchasing snakes from different centres in India, and it is hoped that the farm will save the Institute this expense.

The Debt Conciliation Bill has been applied to Kodinar and Dhari talukas of Amreli district in order to encourage farmers in growing fruit trees.



Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, Manager, Jamnagar Dwarka Railway addressing the gathering at a Tea Party given by him in honour of the visit of the Tennyson Team to Jamnagar on Nov. 28.

Release Of Politicals— Matter Of Principle

Question Of Their Creed Should Not Arise Now, Says M. N. Roy

CAWNPORE: January 14.

Mr. M. N. Roy has issued the following statement through the "United Press" on the Hunger-strike by Political Prisoners in Lahore and Multan Central Jails:—

"The news that a number of political prisoners in Lahore Central and Multan Jails have declared hunger-strike unto death, should cause grave concern to the country, particularly to the Congress. Our responsibility in the matter cannot be shirked on the pretext that the Congress has no power to secure the release of all political prisoners. The Congress has the power, but that has not been utilised, because some of our leaders approach the problem with reservations.

"In my opinion, the release of political prisoners is a matter of principle: it should be demanded as a right. The question about the creed of the prisoners is altogether irrelevant, but even that question no longer stands in the way. The prisoners have unequivocally declared that they no longer believe in Terrorism. No more can be demanded of them. Should they be left to their dreadful fate even now.

"The Congress as a whole, and Gandhiji personally, shouldered a grave responsibility by persuading the Andamans prisoners to give up hunger-strike, so that their release could be secured otherwise. They waited long enough. Nothing effective was done by the Congress to discharge the responsibility voluntarily undertaken. Consequently, the prisoners have decided to fall back upon the only weapon available to them.

"I hope they will not be suspected of a lack of faith in non-violence. Decisive action must be taken if an almost sure catastrophe is to be avoided. The Congress should bring its whole striking power to bear upon the situation Negotiations have been fruitless; persuasion has no force for those in Power.

"Therefore, I once again appeal for drastic action. The Congressmen in office in all the seven provinces should demand the release of all political prisoners on the threat of resigning. Let there be no misgiving.

"Imperialism cannot afford to force another constitutional crisis so soon. It will give in under the pressure of popular demand categorically formulated and resolutely pressed by the Congressmen in office. Remember that the luckless victims of imperialist violence will fast unto death this time. Shall we leave them to their dire fate? That's the challenging question. Let the country answer."—United Press.

ALIGARH DELEGATES FOR HARIPURA

The Secretary District Congress, Aligarh City, wires:—

Keen contest in most constituencies for Haripura Delegation witnessed the election of following persons. Totaram Rathi, veteran Congress worker defeated by over 600 votes by Sahib Singh. Others returned include Mr. Malkhan Singh, Nandkumar, Deo, Vashishth, Jwalaprasad, Jagyasu, Dr. Jagdambapd, Mir V. B. Badhusain, Shiamlal Sharma, Nawabsingh Chohan, Balbirsingh, Sheodansingh, Hirasingh, Jhabarmal, Chaudhri, Kanhyalal, Garrarudhawjsingh, Ganpat Deo Sharma, Pt. Chedalal, Kavi Udevirsingh, Sheobaransingh, Deepsingh, Yadav, Jagannath, P. D. Pandey, Hardeosingh, Gajadharsingh, Nandkishore, Pt. Ramswaroop and Rampratapsingh.

Election of Chharra Constituency is yet to be held under the direction of Pt. Vidyadhar Chaturvedi, who is appointed the returning officer with full powers, the election of Bijaigarh Constituency was set aside due to complaints by both parties.

RANGOON.—Capt. Tun Hla Oung has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland according to a message received from London. He is the first Burman to be elected to the Fellowship of this Society.

PUNJAB GOVT. & SUBHAS BOSE

Question Of Censoring Of His Correspondence In Assembly

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

Replying to a question in the Punjab Assembly to-day, Government stated that its attention was drawn to a statement of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, on the censoring of his correspondence, while he was at Dalhousie, alleging that his letters were tampered with by the Punjab Criminal Intelligence Department. No enquiry was instituted by Government, as no complaint was made to them by Mr. Bose. Government wanted notice to state whether the tampering was at the instance of the Punjab Government.

Replying to a question about the duties and functions of Parliamentary Secretaries, Government stated that it was to be of general assistance to Ministers in their work in the Assembly and act as a channel of communication between Ministers and Members of the Assembly and keep close touch with the constituencies in their districts and in other parts of the Province when necessary as regards Government's policy.

The House was further informed that there had been nine arrests for sedition under Section 124-A and six arrests under Section 153-A Penal Code, since April.

The Development Minister told the House that Government were aware that the prices of cotton had gone down and production had increased and also that American cotton was cheaper and that the Punjab Government had already addressed to the Government of India on the subject.—United Press.

EMPLOYMENT FOR RELEASED DETENUS

Calcutta Corporation Education Department's Lead

CALCUTTA, January 14.

The "United Press" learns that in pursuance of the Corporation's decision to absorb released detenus in Corporation service as far as possible, the Education Department of the Calcutta Corporation has so far employed fifty released detenus, of whom 15 have been given permanent jobs.

Seven female ex-detenus are among the 15 persons who have been provided with permanent jobs. Besides these, eight other female ex-detenus have secured temporary jobs under the Department.

In this connection, it may be noted that Mr. Sailen Ghose, the present Educational Officer to the Calcutta Corporation, happens to be an exile in America for 21 years and returned to Bengal about a year ago.—United Press.

Indian Employees' Delegate To I. L. Conference

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers have recommended the name of Lala Shri Ram, of New Delhi, to Government for nomination of the Indian Employers' Delegate to the 24th session of the International Labour Conference

Their recommendation as regards the nomination of an Adviser to the Delegate will be submitted to Government at a latter date.—United Press.

Around Theatre & Film Land

THIS IS HOLLY-WOOD CALLING!

IT'S "HAPPY LANDING" NOW.

Sonja Henie's latest 20th Century Fox musical, now about half completed, will be known as "Happy Landing" when it is released. It had previously been tagged "Happy Ending." Don Ameche has the co-stellar role, with Ethel Merman, Cesar Romero, Jean Hersholt and Leah Ray among the featured players.

The same studio announces that "The Baroness And The Butler" will be the title of the picture co-starring Annabella and William Powell, soon to go into production. Based upon a play by the Viennese playwright, Ladislaus Bus-Fekete, it had been titled "Jean."

STUDIO BUYS "THREE BLIND MICE."

"Three Blind Mice," by the British playwright, Stephen Powys, has been purchased by Darryl F. Zanuck for production by 20th Century-Fox studios

SHIRLEY IN PALM SPRINGS.

Shirley Temple is in Palm Springs for a vacation following the completion of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." She went to the desert spot with her mother, Mrs. George Temple, and her school teacher, Miss Francis Klamt.

FILM WAR IN CHINA.

Leon Ames, cinema menace, has been assigned an important heavy role in "Shanghai Deadline," the 20th Century-Fox picture based upon Gregory Ratoff's story of romance and adventure in Sino-Japanese war. George Sanders, Dolores Del Rio, June Lang and Peter Lorre have leading roles. Eugene Forde is the director.

"BARONESS AND THE BUTLER."

Six featured players have been added to the cast of "The Baroness And The Butler" soon to go into production at 20th Century-Fox studios with Annabella making her American stellar debut with William Powell as her co-star. The supporting players are: Gregory Ratoff, Joseph Schildkraut, J. Edward Bromberg, Helen Westley, Harry Stephenson and Lynn Bari. The picture is based upon a stage comedy by Ladislaus Bus-Fekete, Viennese playwright.

SHREE SEETARAM CINETONE

New Calcutta Concern Will Produce "Karma Veer"

The Shree Seetaram Cinetone was floated recently in Calcutta, to produce high class movie pictures in different languages, under the guidance of W. Vithaldas Panchotia, the veteran Indian screen and stage artist, and reputed playwright and Indian screen director. He is assisted by a group of Indian artistes. Vithaldas Panchotia is also known as a great character-actor and comedian. The concern is busy making elaborate arrangements for the production of their initial picture in Hindi "Karmaveer," depicting the lives of a son and father, the former dedicating his life for service and sacrifice and the latter for the reverse, to oppress the destitute and the down-trodden poor.

This picture is expected to be a good "social" with musical effects under the guidance of Master Khaleel and Prof. Nagardass Nayak

The scenario of "Karma Veer" alias "Mard Ban" is complete.

A SCENE FROM "GENTLEMAN DAKU," FEATURING LEELA CHITNIS, WHICH WILL BE SEEN SOON AT PATHE (A ROYAL RELEASE).

Hollywood's Only Woman Director Speaks!

"Motion Picture Direction Is Fascinating Career For Women"

By Brian Young

HOLLYWOOD.

"Women have as much to contribute to the motion picture industry in executive capacities, when they train themselves for film careers, as they have for important positions and leadership in other businesses."

This is the opinion expressed by Dorothy Arzner, Hollywood's only woman director, who attained her ambition to direct after a seven-year apprenticeship as a secretary, script girl, film editor and writer.

"There are no reasons why women should not succeed as producers and directors, once they have become interested, and appreciate the opportunities for careers in these fields," said Miss Arzner. "Many have earned distinction in other creative branches of the movies, as scenarists, costume designers, dance directors and film cutters.

ONLY FOUR PRODUCERS

"Hollywood has had only four women producers in its history, but it is encouraging that all four have been elevated to executive rank in recent years, and have succeeded. Each has taken a different approach, but won the same objective. Frances Marion, a newspaper woman and war correspondent, started her career writing two-reelers for D. W. Griffith, and later wrote such outstanding screen plays as "The Big House," "Min and Bill", "Dinner at Eight", the first all-star picture; and "The Good Earth". Irene Schreck gained her executive training as a secretary to the studio manager of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Dorothy Reid, wife of the silent film star, Wallace Reid, made a thorough study of picture technique, which led to a producer post. Fanchon, of Fanchon and Marco fame, first directed dance numbers for pictures, beginning with Greta Garbo's "Flesh and the Devil," and brings to the screen a wide experience in the production of musicals. I believe that their success will be an inspiration to other women."

FASCINATING CAREER FOR WOMEN

Miss Arzner, who has been directing for eleven years, and recently signed a contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, believes also that more women directors within the next few years.

"Directing motion pictures offers a fascinating career to women, who are willing to devote their entire attention to studying every phase of picture-making," she declared. "Direction as a profession should appeal to talented women as greatly as the law, or medicine. The courses of preparation are correspondingly the same, and the rewards well worth the effort."

There are no drawbacks, according to Miss Arzner.

"A woman in Hollywood is given equal opportunity with men" she said. "It has been my experience that the industry is constantly searching for capable people, and men and women, alike are given the same consideration."

Radha as she appears in "Gharib ki Tope", a Bharat Laxmi picture, to be shortly released at the Super Talkies.

Kumar and Maya Bannerji in a scene from "WATAN", new Sagar production, shortly to be released at Imperial.

About Studios And Stars

NEWS FROM NEW THEATRES

"Motherland" And "Abhigyan" On The Sets

A cottage scene in the interior of the village—just opposite to Kunja's humble lodging. The community was all agog. Aruna (played by Kamlesh in Hindi and Chandravati in Bengali) has come to the village from the City. She is rich, educated and beautiful. She has come all the way from the City to discover what treasures attract the community in the village. Asok (played by Saigal) was born and bred up in the City —but now he has almost forgotten his city life! Now Aruna comes to the village and discovers Gouri (played by Uma)—Gouri—"a gem of the purest ray serene". The very sight of Gouri makes Aruna pause and think. Does she find in her a rival? a competitor? an enemy? No she finds in Gouri her own match! But what does Gouri see in Aruna? It is something too wonderful for the poor village girl to describe! The two girls—Aruna and Gouri—in the Film "Motherland" meet for the first time and Aruna asks her—"When shall I come again—Gouri"? Gouri—in her own simple way says—"Any day, why—everyday". The cottage—a thatched cottage—in which they were speaking was a most realistic one. The set was so wonderfully prepared that even a "real" villager could not find out any flaw in its construction. And Uma in her Gouri's role—fitted with the atmosphere in a most perfect manner. Her entire make-up, dress and mode of acting have all changed and anyone

RATAN BAI, Imperial Star, plays the leading role in a new picture (yet untitled), which is being directed by Hafesji at Imperial Studios.

who will see her now will find her a new Uma. While Chandravati and Kamlesh have taken up their roles quite seriously too. They come with all their education, culture, breeding and wealth to the village only to find their match in Gouri, a simple and unsophisticated village girl. The story of the film "Motherland" now takes a peculiar turn. Asok's problem of life gets complicated to a greater extent.

"ABHIGYAN."

This social photo-play, which has been completed by more than half, under the direction of Mr. Profulla Roy, represents a teamwork of well-known talents, all of whom are universally popular, throughout India. Besides, we have a high regard for its technical excellence, since we have Bimal Roy as its Cameraman and Bani Dutt as the Recordist.

BARUA'S NEW PICTURE.

At the No. 2 Studio Director Barua has almost finished his paper works. Despite the somewhat comedy effects of this newer type of story of Mr. Barua— this has also a very strong human side. In the casting—besides some well-known artists of New Theatres, some new faces may be seen in this Picture. Mr J. N. Mitter is busy in securing "new finds" for his big Production.

"EXTRA! EXTRA!!" That is no longer what the film director shouts when he wants Dorothea Kent for a picture. Because of this charming blonde's clever acting in a minor role a few months ago, Universal are starring her in four pictures in rapid succession—"Some Blondes Are Dangerous," "A Girl With Ideas," "Carnival Queen" and "Prescription For Romance."

Dance-Dramas To Be Seen On The Screen

South Indian Artistes Producing "Jalaja" And "Jayabherikai" At Sagar Studios

(BY A. V. PANDIT)

The joy of producing "Jalaja" grows with every stage in its production. As the story goes Jalaja herself, transported from the country to the town but never losing her rural freshness and simplicity; Jalaja's mother Doraikannu steeped in the tradition of her profession, ambitious, wily; the temple-priest who through all his adversity still remembers with gusto an affair of the heart long ago; the Mudaliar who places Idiocy on the dole by trying to play the role of a dashing lover for which he has absolutely no qualifications; the psycho-analytical doctor who remains as cool as a cucumber when he sees his stethoscope snatched out of his hands and used as cymbals—what a gallery of characters!

"JAYABHERIKAI"

"Jayabherikai" is the title of the other picture. Quite a mouthful of music the name is, isn't it? It is only an earnest of the many splendid and varied tunes that follow it. The most unmusical of men will find himself crooning once he hears any of these songs. Some of the high-lights of this picture are already taken; the dairyfarm scene in which pots tinkle, milk purrs and foams, cows ruminate, calves frisk about, and the milkmen and milkmaids sing cheerfully, while the work is a superb pastoral poem (excuse us the poetry).

The Renaissance Theatre Literary Group with Regisseur G. K. Seshagiri, the poet and brilliant short-story writer Manjeri S. Isvaran and the accredited Research Scholar Dr. V. Raghavan of the Madras University are responsible for the story of "Jalaja", and its scenario has been trashed out to thoroughness by Sagar's experts like R. R. Gautam and Nanubhai R. Desai. Director R. R. Gautam who has grown grey in this line, with long experience and enlivening humour, with his shrewd visual sense of what a given scene or incident would look like on the screen has been able to devise deft business and smart action for every little piece. He is in charge of the direction of "Jalaja" along with Regisseur G. K. Seshagiri. Isvaran is always keen and sensitive to see that all the poetry of motion in the theme and story does not run into the prose stagnation. The practical rock of safety is A. N. Kalyanasundaram the versatile Music Director who has always an eye on the mob psychology, on what the public wants for its money. His flair for setting the music and selecting the tunes to suit the situations approaches to true musical inventiveness, and no marshall with his baton is more respected than he by those constituting the orchestra. He is a stormy petrel otherwise on the set, but gets his work done with the utmost tact and spirit of "camaraderie". He has himself composed many original songs for "Jalaja" and "Jayabherikai" in co-operation with the Renaissance Theatre Literary Group. A. N. Kalyanasundaram has done the Tamil dialogues. Mr. Mahender along with A. N. Kalyanasundaram is in charge of the direction of "Jayabherikai".

By the way, we have screen-named Srimati K. N. Chellappa who is the sweetest-voiced and the best singer in our troupe as Kokilam, and all her recorded songs have come out with a lilt and roll that will set Madras humming her tunes when the pictures are released.

TEST YOUR FILM KNOWLEDGE

1. What film star made 84 pictures before her name was made public?
2. What country made the first screen epic?
3. What were the first attempts made to combine motion pictures and sound?
4. What director has made 21 "million dollar" productions?
5. When were motion pictures first conceived as an idea?

ANSWERS

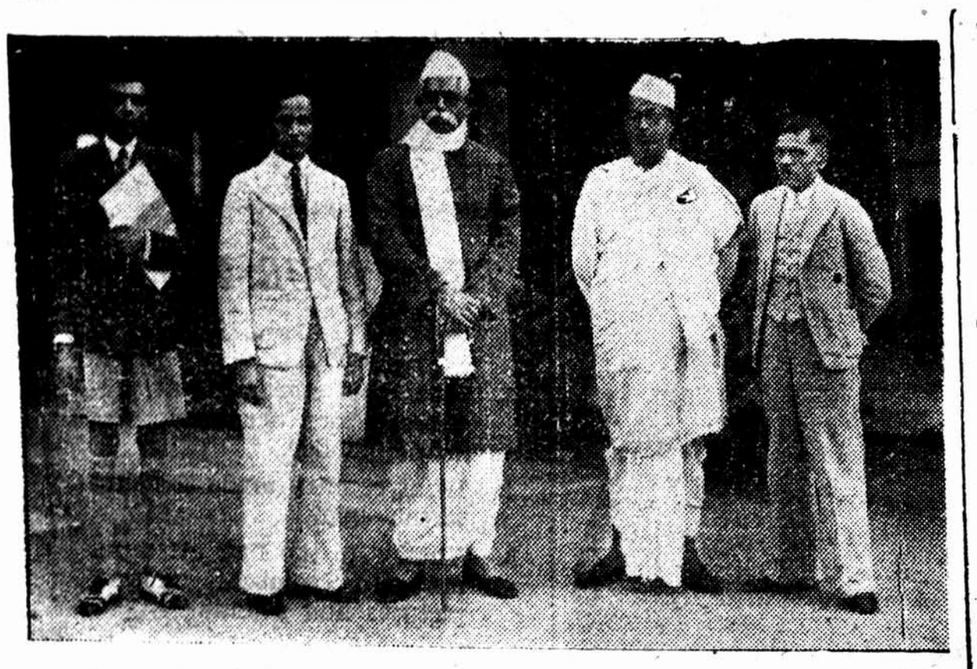
1. Mary Pickford during the years 1907 and 1908 when she was known simply as the "Biograph Girl". Public curiosity forced D. W. Griffith to reveal her identity and place her name on the screen.
2. Italy. The picture was "Quo Vadis", released in 1910 and made three times since.
3. By Thomas A. Edison in the year 1887. The first such apparatus was called the Kinotophonograph and used a phonograph in synchronization with projected film. The whole was very crude.
4. Cecil B. DeMille, whose latest "million dollar" production is "The Crusades".
5. In the year 1640 by Athanasius Kircher, a Jesuit priest of Rome, who invented the Magic Catoptria, or magic lantern. At a sensational showing the same year. Kircher prophesied motion pictures by means of a revolving drum. His pictures were painted on glass.

"ACHHUT KANNYA" SHOWN IN BERLIN

Bombay Talkies To Produce Films For Foreign Market?

According to information received by Bombay Talkies, a special show of "Achhut Kannya" was given at the State Ministry for Culture in Berlin. The story of the film was explained to the audience by Mr. Franz Osten, the Director of the film, who is now in Germany. The performance of Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar received with high praise from those present and technique of production was considered up-to-date. The copy of the film is now on its way to Rome for a similar show there.

As a result of this show the Bombay Talkies have received from Berlin air mail enquiries and from London cable enquiries from different parties which may result in the Bombay Talkies undertaking the production of films for the international market.



VISUAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE:—Members of the Visual Education Committee, appointed by the C. P. Government to prepare a comprehensive scheme of visual education for child and adult and rural reconstruction. (Left to right):—Messrs. M. A. Bambawala, Secretary; K. S. Hirlekar; Hon. Pandit R. S. Shukla, Minister for Education, C. P. and Messrs. N. N. Sil, Chairman and G. J. Pathak.

Cause Of Andaman Prisoners & Detenus

Can't Be Given Up Even At Risk Of Life, Says Gandhiji

"THERE ARE THINGS THAT CANNOT BE GIVEN UP EVEN AT THE RISK OF LIFE. ONE OF THEM HAS BECOME THE QUESTION OF THE ANDAMAN PRISONERS AND THE BENGAL DETENUS." This reply by Mahatma Gandhi to a question put by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, when he had a talk with the former at Juhu recently, is contained in an article: "Back to Segaon," by Mr. Mahadeo Desai in to-day's "Harijan"

Mr. Desai ... Gandhiji has not yet regained his strength and is not permitted to attend to correspondence or to write for the "Harijan" or to have strenuous conversations.

"After a full month's stay at Juhu Gandhiji returned to Shegaon on the morning of the 8th", writes Mr. Mahadav Desai. "The Doctors wanted him to continue the stay until the end of January but a month out of Shegaon was the most Gandhiji could give himself, and he had begun to fidget about returning to Shegaon since the 1st of the month.

Not that he has regained a condition of health enabling him to resume anything like his normal activities. But as he put it to the doctors in his own unanswerable way, "If I cannot get well out of Shegaon, I should prefer to face death in Shegaon in the process of giving there to the country the work, I think, I am specially gifted to give".

Any serious talk however long or short, and even listening to a long talk sends up the pressure by several points

"But why should you put so much passion in all your talk?" said C. R. to him on the last day of our stay at Juhu.

"Because I have yet to learn the lesson of the Gita to be passionless," said he laughing. "There is the desire to see that in whatever I am speaking about, to whomsoever I am speaking, Truth —cent per cent Truth—is speaking out." "But why can't you forget all work until you are fully well?"

"There are things that cannot be given up even at the risk of life. One of them has become the question of the Andaman prisoners and the Bengal detenus."

"Then why do you ask me," said C. R. "to let others do their work and not to try to mind other's 'portfolios'? All I say is that I have not yet acquired the art of controlling my Swabhava."

"Even so must I obey the law of my Swabhava."

"But why must I devote precious hours to what seems to us to be unimportant people and things"? said another friend.

"They seem to you to be unimportant, not to me. For 50 years I have acted in the same way and I cannot change my spots now."

"But you now know that you cannot put up with more than a certain amount of strain. Why should you invite that strain and let all the people feel that Segaon does not suit you"? said Jamnalalji, on Sunday, the day after our return to Shegaon.

"It would be wrong to say so. All I want you to do is to co-operate with me when I say to everyone that I must mend or end in Shegaon and not go out anywhere else, that no outside doctors should be troubled to come here."

Jamnalalji could not agree. He said: "But you have often assured us that you are making a conscious effort to live.' '

"I have," rejoined Gandhiji. "But if someone were to tell me, in order to avoid death, to retire to the Himalayas until the end of this year, I should not do so. For I know that death is inevitable, no matter what precautions man deludes himself with. I would like you to appreciate that I am one of the very few among the public men in India who know how to preserve their health. God knows what work to take out of me. He will not permit me to live a moment longer than he needs me for his work."

It was futile to strive with him. The result would be nothing better than raising his blood pressure. It is enough to remember what he said in one of the very few letters he has written himself recently: "I shall live on for a while, if god wants me. His work goes on, we come in only when and to the extent he wants us."

Let not the readers be misled by what a press correspondent has put into Gandhiji's mouth to the effect that he was quite well. Gandhiji could not tell him he was not well as it would create unnecessary alarm. The fact is that he has not regained his strength and is not permitted to attend to correspondence or to write for "Harijan" or to have strenuous conversations."—A.P.

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Bombay Olympic Games

Four New Bombay Records On Saturday

On Saturday the third day's programme of the Fourth Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games was decided at the Brabourne Stadium. A feature of the afternoon was the great interest and enthusiasm shown by the younger generation in the games. The North stands were filled with 3,000 youthful spectators who whole-heartedly cheered the prowess of the athletes. There was not a hint of prejudice in their appreciation and all got a measure of applause.

Among the large gathering present were Mr. and Mrs. Bertold Plecity of Czechoslovakia. These visitors to India are on a walking tour and intend walking to Tokyo to witness the 1940 Olympic Games.

The sport was interesting on Saturday and the following four new Bombay records were established:—

The discus was thrown by L.|Cpl. Barnes (Cheshire) 116 feet 7 inches; Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church School) did the 80 metres hurdles in 15 3|5 seconds; R. N. Utchil lowered Bombay's best timing in the 800 metres, he clocked 2 minutes 2 4|5 seconds. In two heats of the 200 metres the timing returned was 23 seconds. This was .2 seconds better than the standing record. The men responsible for lowering the record were L. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's) and Lig. Arathoon (Cheshires). Their meeting in the final to-day will be a duel for supremacy that will be worth-watching.

RESULTS:

Men's 400 Metres Hurdles (Intermediate):—

B. G. Gardner (B.E.S.T.) 1; R. D. Moolchand (Bombay University) 2. Gardner was disqualified due to his fouling three hurdles and the race was awarded to the Bombay University representative. Only two ran.

Women's 100 Metres Run:—

Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church School) 1; Miss H. J. Godwin (Bombay Police Club) 2; Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 3. Time 14 seconds.

POLE VAULT:

J. J. Jameson (Bombay Police Club) 1; D. B. Puthran (Kanara Athletic Club) 2; Cpl. Goodwin (Cheshire Regiment) 3. Height 10 feet.

THROWING THE DISCUS:

L.|Cpl. Barnes (Cheshire Regiment) 1; M. H. Pearce (G.I.P.) 2; Cpl. Anty (Cheshire) 3. Distance 116 feet, 7 inches. A new Bombay record.

80 METRES HURDLES (Women):

Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church School) 1; Miss G. Wallace (St. Andrew's) 2; Miss I. Miranda (Christ Church School) 3. 15 3|5 seconds. A new Bombay record.

THROWING THE JAVELIN (Men):

Dim. Chambers (Cheshires) 1; J. J. Jameson (Bombay Police Club) 2; L. Butto (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana) 3. Distance 138 feet 7 inches.

110 METRES HIGH HURDLES

(First Heat) A. U. Khan (Grant Medical College) 1; R. H. La Bouchardiere 2. Time 17 seconds.

(Second Heat) J. J. Jameson (Cheshire) 1; Lieut. Lands (Cheshires) 2. Time 16 2|5 seconds.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP

J. J. Jameson (B. P. C.) 1; S. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's) 2; S. Thomson (B. B. and C. I.) 3. Distance 20 feet 2 1|4 inches.

PUTTING THE SHOT:

N. C. Rebeiro 1; Bdm. Payne (Cheshires) 2; Drm. Doughty (Cheshires) 3. Distance 35 feet 3 inches.

800 METRES RUN (MEN):

R. N. Utchil (Kanara Athletic Club) 1; D. Thomson (United Services Gymkhana) 2; R. Davis (G.I.P.) 3. Time 2 minutes 2 4|5 seconds. A new Bombay record.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (Women):

Miss H. Godwin (B. P. C.) 1; Miss J. Dias 2; Miss M. Fernandes (St. Andrews) 3. Distance 13 feet 4 inches.

200 METRES RUN (Men):

(First Heat) Lieut. Moore (Cheshires) 1; G. Balaji (B. P. C.) 2. Time 23 4|5 seconds.

(Second Heat) S. Lissenburg (St. Xavier's) 1; P. Takoji (B. P. C.) 2. Time 23 seconds.

(Third Heat) Sig. Arathoon (Cheshires) 1; E. G. Grange (United Services Gymkhana) 2. Time 23 seconds.

HAMMER THROW (Men):

L|Cpl. Bayley (Cheshires) 1; M. H. Pearce (G.I.P.) 2. Distance 114 feet 6 inches.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP (Women)

Miss J. Dias (St. Xavier's) 1; Miss J. D'Lima 2; Miss J. D'Counha 3. Height 3' feet 11 inches.

400 METRES RELAY (Women):

St. Andrew's School. Time 1 minute 7 seconds.

400 METRES RUN (Men):

Lieut. Moore (Cheshires) 1; G. Balaji (B. C. P.) 2; Sayeed Babu (B. C. P.) 3. Time 52 seconds.

THROWING THE DISCUS (Women):

Miss D. H. Aff (N. N. H.) 1; Miss G. Wallace 2. Distance 49 feet 9 1|2 inches.

THROWING THE JAVELIN:

Miss D. H. Aff (N. N. H.) 1; Miss C. Fernandes (St. Andrew's) 2. Distance 54 feet 6 1|2 inches.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RACE (Men):

R. J. Mistry (M. C. C.) 1; A. Havewalla (M. C. C.) 2; E. J. Nariman (B. P. C. U.) 3. Time 5 minutes 27 seconds.

SCIENCE AS A UNIFYING INFLUENCE

Farewell Message By Sir J. Jeans

Sir James Jeans, leader of the Overseas delegation to the recent Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress held in Calcutta, sailed from Bombay for London by the s.s. "Strathaird" on Saturday.

In a farewell message Sir James expressed the gratitude on behalf of the delegation for the "overwhelming kindness with which they had been received all over India".

He added: "A month ago we landed here eagerly expectant of what we were to see and learn. We are now returning home after a journey of more than 5,000 miles throughout the country, during which we have been able to visit many monuments of ancient civilisations, and have admired the care in which the legacies of the past are preserved.

"But more of our time has been devoted to the present and we have realised to the full, the scientific and cultural developments which are in progress both in the universities and in the field of practical applications throughout the country.

"Nothing has more deeply impressed us," Sir James continued, "than the interest shown in science by the community at large and the eagerness with which students are following and practising the most recent advances in research.

"India has achieved self sufficiency in many directions, but there is an acknowledged need for influence which shall further bind together her varied races. Her achievements in the realms of thought and her progress in the developments of industry lead us to hope that science which transcends all national and racial frontiers, may provide such a unifying influence.

"Long may science continue to help in maintaining and advancing the position of India in the community of civilised nations".

The delegation is formed of nearly 200 scientists, of whom 58 sailed by the "Straithaird". Prominent among them are: Sir Henry Tizard, Prof. Sir Arthur Eddington, Prof. Sir Frederick Hobday, Prof. Sir James Henderson and Lady Henderson, Prof. Ernest Barker, Dr. C. G. Darwin, Mr. G. Arbour Stephens and Dr. O. J. Howarth, Secretary of the British Association. The other members of the delegation will sail later. His Highness the Sheikh of Bahrein and his party also sailed by the steamer for Aden 'en route' to Mecca.

Railway Hockey

HEADQUARTERS WIN WENDON CUP

Bhusawal Division Beaten By 2 Goals To 1

Headquarters Division beat Bhusawal Division in the final of the G. I. P. Inter-Divisional Hockey tournament by 2 goals to 1.

The game was played on the Cooperage and drew a large number of spectators. At the close Mrs. Remington presented the Wendon Memorial Cup to the winners and medals to the runners-up. The game provided some interesting hockey, which, however, was on the slow side.

In the first half Headquarters held the advantage and took the lead 15 minutes from the start, Gaitley beating Chappel with a shot that should not have got past.

There was no change in the score by half time.

The second half saw the Headquarters pressing and forced a short corner. It was taken correctly and Chappel was tested; he brought off a good save. Headquarters maintained pressure, and Bocarro with a fine solo effort almost gave his side a second goal, but Gothing rushed in and cleared.

Bhusawal now came into the picture and entered their opponents' goal-area. A fine centre by Paul might have been utilised by the Bhusawal forward-line, but four sticks failed to stop the ball.

Headquarters did not allow Bhusawal to have the upper hand for long, and Rasheed scored a second point for them.

Bhusawal went all out to save the game and the lead was reduced by Loveday.

The losers failed to get on terms but they fought till end.

THE RESULT

Headquarters Division, 2 goals.
Bhusawal Division, 1 goal.

THE TEAMS

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION: Doutre; Jones and Rodrick; Adams, Marsh and Nock; Rashid, C. Jones, Gaitley, Bocarro and Tellis.

BHUSAWAL DIVISION: Chappel; Gothing and Graham; Cotter, D'Burgh and Todd; Ramaswamy, Rodrick, Loveday, Paul and Gafoor Beg.

Bombay Headquarters To Meet Bhusawal In Final

The G. I. P. Headquarters, Bombay defeated the Bombay Workshops by 2 goals to nil in the Railway Hockey Tournament at the Cooperage on Friday evening and qualified to figure in the finals, to-day, where they meet the Bhusawal Division.

C. P. ELEVEN AGAINST TENNYSON'S TEAM

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The following team has been selected to meet Lord Tennyson's Eleven on behalf of the Central Provinces and Berar on the 19th and the 20th January, 1938:

J. D. Irani (Captain) S. H. Razzaque (Vice-Captain), C. E. Hewetson G. F. Sarwate, M. H. Battivala, M. R. Jayawant, N. D. Sane, P. R. Naidu, R. Pasha, T. S. Naidu, Zahur Ahmad.

Reserves: Hiralal and E. G. Mane

BARODA—The Gaekwar arrived here from Delhi last night. The Maharani is expected to arrive to-night.

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Simultaneous Run in Two Theatres!

NON-STOP WEEK 11 Eleventh

Answers to Prize Competition No. 2 can be seen at the Theatres.

'Duniya Kya Hai?'

BASED ON TOLSTOY'S Immortal "RESURRECTION"

"DIAMOND" Picture: "ROYAL" Release.

Director :—: G. P. PAVAR

Timings at BOTH Theatres:—

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m. Sat., Sun.: Matinee at 2-30 p. m.

At GLOBE Matinee at 2-30, also on FRIDAY.

GIRGAON'S PICTURE PALACE GLOBE 2 SCENES in COLOUR at the GLOBE.

AND

KOHINOOR CINEMA DADAR.

Also Running at POONA:— "VASANT" TALKIES

SINCE YESTERDAY

From NEXT SATURDAY:— at AHMEDABAD in "REGAL."

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

GIPSY JACK WINS DANEBURY HANDICAP

Godfrey Saddles Two Winners

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Interesting racing was witnessed at Mahaluxmi yesterday and the successes of several favourites gave backers a chance to recoup some of the losses of the previous weeks

Mrs Clarke, the popular lady owner had the distinction of winning the important Danebury Handicap with Gipsy Jack who started a good favourite and won in the style as should all such good things

Ted Godfrey had a turn of fortune yesterday, for he saddled two good winners in Lucullus and Ticanto. Selby was associated with both these successes and rode in brilliant form.

Thrown from Shivratri a little after the start of the Chowpatty Handicap, Edgar Britt sustained slight injuries which were enough to keep him out of the saddle for the rest of the afternoon.

SIBBRITT'S BRILLIANT RIDING

Superbly handled by Sibbritt Gipsy Jack had the Danebury Handicap won a furlong from home After Manclare and Dichroic had made the early running, Gipsy Jack took charge below the distance and refused to be impressed by the late challenge of Shivaji the Great who is obviously better suited by a longer journey. Manclare's initial speed enabled to keep the minor placing a short head in front of Glanely Mythical Monk's running was a disappointment, but he lives to fight another day.

Randall had one of his occasional successes when Karaway got his head in front in the Aintree Plate. The speedy French bred mare owed her success to the vigorous riding of H. Jones who recently returned from Calcutta, but she won more comfortably from Danny Boy than the official verdict would suggest. The best backed here Paper Boy was beaten out of the first three after figuring prominently until close home Royal Task Again.

Gay Bachelor, the favourite for the Haydock Park Plate began slowly and was putting in his best work over the last furlong. Always well placed Royal Task cleverly handled by Brace, made his effort two furlongs from home and easily accounted for Etessam and Irish Ford. Very well backed on the strength of his recent win. Saxon Prince ran well until close home but found his penalty an effective stopper.

The Godfrey-Selby combination figured with prominence in both divisions of the Kingsclere Plate. Lucullus, carrying the terra-cotta and gold jacket of H. H. the Maharani of Baroda recorded an easy victory in Division I after giving the majority of his rivals a start from the barrier. The place-getters were Grenadier and Havana II.

Ticanto won his third consecutive race when taking Division II of the Kingsclere Plate. In doing so he successfully defied a big penalty but he was hard-ridden to beat Knight Jill and Toltec, the finish being a matter of short heads. Lord Clarion was in the unremunerative placing. He does not get much more than five furlongs just at present.

OUTSIDER PREVAILS

The unconsidered outsiders filled the important placings in the Chowpatty Handicap. With no previous form this season to commend her to backers Little Audrey came from nowhere to land the spoils. Pomme d'Or, also late on the scene and obliged to make his run on the outside figured as runner-up. Conquering accounted for the beaten others. Favourite at 3—1 Devonian was in the fighting until a furlong from home, but faded out of the contest thereafter.

The Idar-owned Vandyke toyed with his rivals in the Sargodha Plate for which he wound up a warm favourite. Burn had the colt in check until the distance and when he called on him, the Mystic Peak colt sailed away to win in the easiest possible manner. Premier who can be labelled a useful sort was next best.

In a thrilling set-to for the Tansa Plate Taj al Nusser got the better of Gold Mine by a neck, the latter moving up just a triple too late. Nassirwan shouldered his big weight creditably and finished a close third.

Ace of Hearts made a poor sort of favourite and never at any stage presented a danger.

Iraq Bahadur hoisted a winning flag for the Kolhapur establishment when he justified the short odds taken about him in the Agra Plate. Obaid, who declared three pounds over-weight, gave his backers a fright, for at one time it looked as though the favourite would be pocketed. However, he shot his mount through to win by a head from The Duke who is earmarked to win a race before long. Taj Subhan was close on the first two and also can be expected to improve on this effort.

The Daily Treble, carried over from the last meeting, was won, and lucky investors who combined Ticanto, Karaway and Gipsy Jack received Rs. 884 each.

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Distance—1 Mile

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV, other than those in Starred Class.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 9-0, Burn .. 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PREMIER 7-4, E. Britt 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK 7-11, Gethin 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's VIGILANT 7-2, Bromley 4

Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths. 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 44 2|5 secs.

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite: Vandyke.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE CHOWPATTY HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV

The Raja of Akalkot's LITTLE AUDREY 7-12, Bromley 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's POMME D'OR 8-0, Evans 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's CONQUERING 8-0, Whiteside 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's CHARWARD 8-9, Hutchins 4

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths. short-head.

Time: 1 min. 14 4|5 secs.

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 133 for win, Rs. 46, Rs. 42 and Rs. 53 for places.

Favourite: Devonian.

Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE TANSA PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles

Winner Rs. 4,500; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in classes I and II.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER, 8-3, Gethin .. 1
Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's GOLD MINE, 7-4, Mendoza 2
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 9-2, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS, 9-0, Selby 4

All ran.

Won by neck, 1 1|2 length, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes, 56 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 42 and Rs. 26 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000. Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's LUCULLUS, 8-0, Selby 1
Mr. Diamond's GRENADIER, 8-9, Bromley 2
Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAVANA II, 7-10, Whiteside 3
Messrs Kay and G. Sobharow's RATHLORN, 8-0, Brace 4

All ran.

Won by 3|4 length, 3|4 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 14 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 21, and Rs. 22 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. (Division II) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO, 8-11, Selby 1
Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL, 8-2, Evans 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC, 8-9, Jones 3
Mr. J. P. Avasia's LORD CLARION, 7-11, W. Sibbritt 4

All ran.

Won by short head, short head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 14 2|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 34 and Rs. 38 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers's ROYAL TASK, 8-6, Brace 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ETESSAM, 9-2, Selby 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's IRISH FORD, 7-9, Meekings 3
Mr. Diamond's SAXON PRINCE, 8-6, Maxwell 4

Not run: Vidalin 9-4, Soltero 7-11, Almeria 7-7.

Won by 1|2 length, head, neck.

Time: 2 minutes, 8 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 27 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE AINTREE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY, 8-6, Jones 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's DANNY BOY, 7-12, W. Sibbritt 2
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON, 8-9, Burn .. 3
Mrs. S. J. Gubbay's PAPER BOY, 8-8, Brace 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 23 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 3,000; Third Rs. 1,500; A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK, 8-0, W. Sibbritt 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIVAJI THE GREAT, 8-5, (cd. 8-7), Obaid 2
Mrs. Marbeth's MANCLARE, 9-2, Marrable 3
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY, 8-7, Maxwell 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 28 and Rs. 106 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE AGRA PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR, 8-3, Obaid 1
Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's THE DUKE, 7-11, Marrable 2
Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 7-4, Bromley 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER, 9-7, Maxwell 4

Not run: Violence 10-0, Burgess 8-0, Walk Over 7-12.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 23 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by Pawar.

GUNGA PARTY PAHELWANS ENTERTAINED

On Friday afternoon Gunga and his party's pahelwans were received by some of the merchants of Shri Mahajan Association and were accorded a rousing reception. In recognition of Gunga Pahelwan's professional services rendered by him and his party at the Azad Maidan wrestling bouts, they were accorded hearty send off and were also presented with a silver 'Gada.' Mr. Venilal Patwa presided and Manilal Seth and Pandit Rajaram Trivedi spoke.

YOUNG MOGAVEERA SPORTS CLUB

The seventh annual gathering and the prize distribution of the Young Magaveera Sports Club will be held in the premises of the Kannada Primary School, Randeria Building, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Sunday) Dr. P. S. Nair has kindly consented to preside over the function.

BAND AT THE CROWPATTI BANDSTAND

By kind permission of the Officers Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (I.), will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

MUSLIM YOUTH CONFERENCE

A public meeting of the Bombay Muslims will be held under the auspices of Jamiate Islamia, Ghogari Mohala to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. when Rajasaheb of Mahamoodabad will deliver his speech on "How to make the Bombay Presidency Muslim Youth Conference a success."

Maulana Shaukatali has kindly consented to preside. Other speakers will also speak on the occasion.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Literary Department of Nagar Yuvak Mandal, Bombay, a public meeting of the Nagar Youths of Bombay and Suburbs will be held at Khar, (Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road) on Sunday the 16th inst., at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Dr. Biharilal Antani, the Indian Leader of Zanzibar will deliver a lecture on "Nagar Youths and the Community". Mr. Manaharnath Gharekhan has kindly consented to preside.

DHANVANTARI AROGYA MANDIR SOCIETY

An extraordinary general meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dhanvantari Arogya Mandir Society and Nursing Association was held on Saturday, Bazargate Street, Fort. The Committee has unanimously resolved to dissolve the Society. An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said Society will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday the 22nd January at 62, Bazargate Street, Fort, to consider the above resolution. All the members are requested to attend.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s.
a.m.
11-0 Sawai Gandharva.
p.m
12-15 For Children (Gujerati) by Rasik T. Vin. 12-45 Talk (English): "Talking of Food." No. 2. In the Soup. By Hilda Flanders. 1-0 Melita Plectrum Orchestra. 5-30 Laila Majnu, Hindi Drama. 5-52 VUB Orchestra—Marwa. 6-0 Duets. By Sarladevi and Pt. Badriprasad. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Band of Scots Guards. 7-40 Talk (Gujerati): "Current events". By S. U. Shukla. 7-55 Caesar—Coelho Tenor. 8-5 "Radio Quartet". Leader, Dominic Pereira. 8-30 Meta Seinomeyer—Soprano. 8-35 "Radio Quartet". 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Prof. Mohamed Khan—(Surbahar). Bhoop and Kafi Jilla. 9-45 Talk (English): "Week's Sport". By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 "Pahla Pyar" Drama in Hindustani.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
8-0 Akhtari Bai of Faizabad's Music. 8-25 Hafiz Ali Khan—Sarod Solos. Todi and Bhairvin. 8-55 Anath Nath Bose. 9-20 Air Orchestra—Deshkar. 9-30 Akhtari Bai's (of Faizabad). Light Music. 9-45 For Jack and Jill.
TRANSMISSION II.
p.m.
12-30 Film Music. 12-50 Classical —(Vocal, Instrumental). 1-2 Light —Duets, Geets and Ghazals. 1-30 Classics.
p.m.

5-0 Anath Nath Bose's Music. 5-20 Hafiz Ali Khan—Sarod Solos. Purbi and Pilu. 5-45 Master Bhatt of Lucknow. Sanjh Bhai—Sri Bilampat. 6-0 Akhtari Bai's Light Music. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". 7-30 Master Bhatt of Lucknow. Sudh Kalyan Bilampat. 7-40 Hafiz Ali Khan—Sarod Solo. Kidara. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Forgotten parts of Ramayana. By Kumari Indrani Devi. 8-15 Anath Nath Bose "Thumri Khamaj." 8-30 Akhtari Bai's Music. 8-55 Hafiz Ali Khan—Sarod Solo. Bageshwari. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Master Bhatt of Lucknow—Puria-Bilampat. 10-0 Talk (English): "Rural Reconstruction." No. 1. Agriculture. By Sir Bryce Burt. 10-15 Anath Nath Bose. Khayal Bageshwari Bilampat Durat. 10-35 Akhtari Bai's Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
31.4 metres. 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II.
31.4 metres. 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m
5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Anath Nath Bose's Music. 6-45 Hafiz Ali Khan—Sarod Solo. Aiman Kalyan. 7-0 Akhtari Bai's Music. 7-20 AIR Orchestra. Nat Bihag. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi—I. 9-45 Slavonic Dances Dvorak. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Song Recital. By Grace Nockels. 10-45 Czech Philharmonic Orchestra Dvorak. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 379.4 m. 810 kc/s and 49.10 m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
A.M.
8-36 Rajen Sircar Clarionet Solo (Jogiya). 8-56 Bibhuti Dutta's song. 9-16 Jnan Prokash Ghose. Morning songs. (Thumri style.) 9-36 Abhabaty's light song. 9-56 K. C. Dey. Kavya Sangit. 10-21 Music lessons. By P. K. Mullick. 10-51 Review: "Stage and screen" by spectator. 11-6 Morning concert. By Casanova and Spanish Orchestra. News in English.
P.M.
6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Suresh Ch. Mazumdar. Folk song. 7-36 Uttara Devi. Sadhan Sangit. 7-51 Haripada Chatterji. (Bhombal)—violin solo 8-6 News, weather (Bengali). 8-21 Abdul Aziz Khan Qawwali. 8-41 Sonai concert. By Ali Hossain and party. 9-6 News and weather (English). 9-21 Talk: "'When I was 21" No. I. By Sir B. C. Mehtab. 9-36 Leopold Stokowski and orchestra.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.32 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).
P.M.
7-25 Opening Announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. 'English Country Dances'. 7-55 Ballad Recital by Glyn Eastman. 8-10 'London Pride.' 8-50 Westminster Players. 9-15 Weekly Newsletter. 9-35 Bells, and Empire Service.

Sir Roger Lumley delivering speech during the opening of the 47th Art Exhibition at the Town Hall on Friday evening.

BHONSLA MILITARY SCHOOL

Firearms For Target Practice Allowed

(From A Correspondent.)
NASIK, Jan. 15.

The Government have given their approval to granting to the Central Hindu Military Education Society a Licence in form 15 of the Indian Arms Rules 1924 for Target Practice for the purposes of the Bhonsla Military School.

This is the first Instance of its kind in the History of British Rule in India where an Indian School has been granted Licence of Fire Arms for Target Practice.

In consultation with the Defence Department of the Government of India, a very recently retired Viceroy's Commissioned Officer Subhedar Major Jadhav has been appointed for imparting training in Military Training and Musketry

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While Kulsambi Faizulla, (80), was cooking food on a segri in her room on the first floor of Raja Bansilal Chawl, at Duncan Road her sari caught fire and she was severely burnt. She died on the spot.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FOR SELLING NEWS TO FOREIGN POWERS

More Men Executed With Karakhan

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Among those executed with Karakhan, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and some time Ambassador in Peking and Turkey, are mentioned Yenukidze, ex-Secretary of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Zuckermann once the Chief of the Oriental Section of the Foreign Office of the U.S.S.R., Steiger, once a baron who served as Chief of the Archives of the Foreign Office since 1918, Metelev, Shevaldayev, Larin and Orkhelashvily.

All of them are accused of high treason, i.e., selling information to and espionage and sabotage on behalf of Imperialist and Fascist Powers.

In this connection M. Frinowsky wrote in the "Pravda", the Official Organ of the Russian Communist Party, that Karakhan had been selling information for many years past to some foreign Power. —United Press.

LUCKNOW, January 14.—Mr. Shiva Rao, a Press correspondent of Delhi has been appointed a member of the Cawnpore Labour Enquiry Committee in place of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

Please see for FREE GIFT COUPON Advertisement published separately in this issue

Alembic
The Seal of Purity
BORO-THYMOLIN
TOOTH PASTE
India's Best
Keeps Teeth White and Lusterous.
Disinfects Mouth

Moratorium On Rural Debts

Bombay Govt.'s Relief Measure For Poor Peasants

CHECK ON USURIOUS INTEREST

Two Bills To Be Introduced This Session

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Moratorium on the debts of poor peasants, pending the institution of adequate machinery for scaling down the rural debt in the Presidency—this is the measure of relief that the Government of Bombay has decided to introduce in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Government has also decided to introduce, pending the setting up of Debt Conciliation machinery, a Bill to check sowcars and other money-lending bodies from fleecing the agriculturists and other poor victims by extorting unconscionable rates of interest from them.

RATE OF INTEREST

This Bill restricts the rate of interest to 12 per cent. where loans are advanced without security and to nine per cent. where loans carry security with them. In any case no creditor will be permitted to recover at any time arrears of interest which is more than the principal.

AGAINST EVICTION OF TENANTS

Besides these urgent measures of relief, the Government has provided against eviction of agricultural tenants who have been in occupation of land for five years, provided they pay all rent due for the year ending June, 1938.

It appears that the measures that are being introduced now and the permanent machinery envisaged in the future in regard to relief of rural indebtedness, form part of a well-planned scheme calculated to bring permanent and tangible relief to the miserable peasantry in the province.

CREDIT TO CONGRESS

No doubt the credit for such a comprehensive attack on the forces that have brought misery on the poorer agriculturists must go to the Congress, whose representatives, the Ministers in Bombay are. No doubt, also that representing as they do the interests and yearnings of the people, the Congress Ministers have proved themselves responsive to their voice and demands.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, has brought in his legal acumen to bear in preparation of the Bills, which have received the Governor's sanction. The Hon. Mr. Munshi will pilot these Bills in the current session of the Assembly.

Credit is also due to the untiring efforts of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture and Revenue, Sjt. Morarji Desai, whose personal attention to the problems of the agriculturists is well-known.

BENEFICIARIES OF BILL

The Bill providing moratorium is called the "Bill to Provide for the Temporary Relief of Small Holders" and contemplates that the Bill should remain in force till 31st March, 1938. Those who would be benefited by the Bill are those who hold land not exceeding five acres of irrigated land or fifteen acres of other land or those who cultivate land themselves or are inferior village servants. Undivided Hindu families which hold five acres of irrigated lands or 15 acres of other lands or have one of their family personally cultivating land, also benefit by this Bill.

According to the provisions of the Bill, notwithstanding any law for the time being in force, all proceedings pending at the date of the commencement of the Act (contemplated) or proceedings that might be instituted during the period for which the Act remains in force, for sale of land for recovery of any debt under a decree shall be stayed for a period of one year. There is a proviso that if the Collector feels, on application of the decree-holder, that such stay would cause substantial loss, he can allow the decree to be executed.

Any order that might have been issued directing the collectors to take possession of land belonging to a small holder shall not take effect till March, 1939. Nothing, would, however, affect the power of the Collector to deal with any land, the possession of which has been taken before the commencement of the Act.

PRIVATE TRANSFER

Section five of the Bill provides that no private transfer of any lands belonging to a small holder, the proceedings for the sale of which have been stayed, would be valid if it takes place during the period the Act is in force. The Collector, has, however, the right to sanction such sales, if it is proved that such sale would enable the small holder to effect a composition in satisfaction of the debts due, or that a substantial loss would be incurred if the transfer was not immediately effected. Doubts as to whether an agriculturist is a small holder or not shall be decided by the Collector of the District.

As per another section of the Bill, notwithstanding any law for the time being in force, or any contract between the parties, no agricultural tenant who has been in possession of land used for the purpose of agriculture uninterrupted since the 1st of January, 1932, shall be evicted by any decree or order of any court, if such tenant tenders to the landlord, or his representative, rent due in respect of the land for the year ending 30th June, 1938, and is willing to hold the land thereafter as a tenant on the same terms and conditions on which he was holding it when the legal action arose for the purpose of evicting him by the landlord. Any rights, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred before the Act or during the period the Act is in force shall be revived immediately on the expiration of the Act.

The above Bill will be moved by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi in the Bombay Legislative Assembly a week from now.

BOON TO THE MIDDLE-CLASS

Another Bill, which is being rushed through, not only for the benefit of the agriculturists but the poor middle-class people to whom it should come as a boon, is the Money-Lenders' Registration Bill. As per this Bill all money-lenders, whether individuals, organisations, banks or insurance companies are required to get themselves registered and obtain a yearly licence for the field of their activity. They are also required to pay an annual fee according to the capital they propose to invest in lending. Those who have a capital of Rs. 2,000 are required to pay Rs. 1, while those who have a capital of rupees two lakhs are required to pay Rs. 100.

These licences can be withdrawn by the Government, if it is found that the money-lender concerned has contravened any of the provisions of the Bill or has been disqualified by a Court of Law, or is found guilty of offences like cheating or forgery. These money-lenders are required to maintain regular books of accounts, and are compulsorily asked to submit statement of accounts yearly to the creditors.

At no time can a money-lender recover from a debtor, interest which is more than the principal involved.

The Bill binds the money-lenders as regards the levy of interests on loans. The maximum interest on loans without any security is 12 per cent. per annum, while loans with security has the maximum interest of nine per cent.

Molestation of debtors by creditors for recovery of loans is an offence under the Bill, and is punishable with fine as also imprisonment.

TENNYSON'S XI v. DELHI AND DISTRICT

Visitors Knock Up 353 For 6 (Gibb 117)

NEW DELHI, January 15.

The two-day match between the Tennyson's XI and Delhi and District started to-day. Winning the toss the visitors had the first knock, and they made 353 for the loss of six wickets, Gibb making 117.

The score:—

Edrich, c. and b. Capt. Cassels	3
Parks, l. b. w., b., G. M. Din	27
Yardley, l. b. w., b., Cassels	0
Gibb, c. Masood Yar, b. Maqsood	117
Langridge c. Roberts, b. Idris Beg	80
Worthington, not out	62
Wellard, c. Cassels, b. Maqsood	31
Tennyson, not out.	13
Extras	20
Total (for 6 wickets)	353

ANALYSIS

E. Beg	20	8	57	1.
Cassels	21	6	57	1.
Maqsood	11	1	34	2.
K. Behadin	2	0	15	0.
Lakshmanan	15	0	89	0.
T. Husain	4	0	21	0.

Bradman Beats Bradsley's Record

SYDNEY, January 15.

Bradman scoring 44 against New South Wales beat Bradsley's record.—Reuter.

WALES BEAT ENGLAND

LONDON, January 15.

In Rugby International, Wales beat England by 14 points to 8 at Cardiff.—Reuter.

SEPARATION IMPOSSIBLE

(Continued . Page 19.)

question of annuities to a tribunal on reciprocal dropping of tariffs and allow Britain to use strategic points in the Irish coast.—Reuter.

SPECIAL MEETING OF LABOUR PARTY EXECUTIVE

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.

During the weekend there will be a special meeting of the Labour Party Executive Committee at Belfast to meet Mr. G. R. Shepperd, Executive Officer of the British Labour Party, who has arrived to take charge of the labour campaign. The Party originally planned to put forward ten candidates but owing to the lack of financial support it is now stated that only seven will be nominated, of whom, three will be for Belfast.

The Party endorsed the candidate for the south division, won at the last election by Mr. De Valera, in which there will also be a Nationalist candidate as Mr. De Valera is not expected to re-stand. —Reuter.

SAHAJANAND'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

PATNA, Jan. 15.

The Working Committee of the Behar Provincial Congress Committee accepted to-day Swami Sahajanand's resignation.—United Press.

JAPAN TO GIVE NO QUARTER TO CHINA

(Continued Page 19.)

alleged to have been in the Netherlands territorial waters near Tiouw, Archipelago. The boats did not carry the necessary papers, and with the crews of 30 men were brought to Prick harbour for examination.—Reuter.

LONDON INDIANS' INTEREST IN DISTRESSED CHINA

Most Useful £200 Really Appreciated

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, January 15.

The International Red Cross for Central China whose patron is Madame Chiang Kai Shek, has cabled via Hankow to the Secretary of the China-India Committee, thanking the London Indians for their donation of £200 towards Medical Relief.

The cable adds that "it is most interesting to know that the sum received is the result of the Udayshankar performance and that the International Red Cross wish to convey their real appreciation to the Indian people for their substantial and most useful help.

Struggle For Civil Liberties In Mysore

Chengalraya Reddy Explains The Object And Programme Of Congress Movement In State

In the course of his presidential address to the Second Session of the Mysore Congress Convention held at Chitaldrug on the 14th instant, Mr. K. Chengalraya Reddy said:—

We are meeting to-day at a critical time in the destiny of our State and it is with the greatest diffidence that I proceed to discharge the onerous responsibility that you have asked me to shoulder. We are in the midst of action and not mere talk and that makes the responsibility of presiding over this Conference, all the more onerous I am conscious that our much respected colleagues Sjt. T. Siddalingiah who is to-day behind the prison bars, should have presided over this conference, if he were free.

At the very outset, we must express our joy at the improvement in the health of Mahatma Gandhiji and pray for his full recovery speedily. We have also to mourn the passing away of Mrs. Swaroop Rani Nehru and send our heartfelt condolences to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his sad bereavement. Next I feel impelled to send our affectionate and warm greetings to our friends who are behind the prison bars to-day. Their fearless patriotism and enthusiastic endeavours to further the cause of the country are worthy of emulation. They blazed the trail not recking the consequences and are to-day suffering. All honour and glory to them! May their noble example spur us to more and more vigorous activity to advance the cause for which they stood is my fervent desire. Such activity may either bring them back to us or take us to them; in either case we should feel happy.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

I must state briefly what the Congress objective in Mysore is. We have seen above from the statements of policies by the Indian National Congress that establishment of representative responsble Government in the States is necessary reform. Our agitation is for realising such Responsible Government under the Aegis of His Highness. It is possible on this occasion to consider and answer the various objections that have been advanced against the grant of such a reform. That must be reserved for some other occasion. Nor is it necessary to show how outworn and how un-democratic the present Constitutional bodies in Mysore are. That has been done so often before. We want 1. as wide a franchise at least as is prevaling in British India at present. 2. An elected non-official majority in the Legislative Council. 3. An elected non-official President for the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council and 4 Ministers responsible to the Legislatures, holding office, however, at the pleasure of His Highness. Some of the above items of reforms have already been granted, in some Indian States like Travancore and Cochin, though comparison may be un-welcome, but it cannot be helped. Our attitude towards the Federation is the same as enunciated by the Indian National Congress from time to time. We are particular, in any event, that the representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature should be elected by the people. As regards the economic programme, that also is the same as that of the Indian National Congress, particular reference should however be made to the following:—

1 Land revenue reform on a just and equitable basis with reference to a comprehensive taxation policy (including the Panchayat taxes as well).
2 Prohibition.
3 Effective tackling of the problem of rural indebtedness.
4 Fostering of rural industries with particular reference to Khadi.
5 Eradication of corruption in all spheres of the body public.
6 Improving the conditions of labour.
7 Removal of untouchability and amelioration of the conditions of Harijans in otherways.
8 Reduction of salaries of Government Servants at the top.
9 Comprehensive policy of rural reconstruction involving wide spread mass education, Medical relief, communications, drinking water wells, sanitation, etc.

The above in brief is our political and economic programme. Many things in Mysore, needless to say, I presume, Mahatmaji would like our Maharaja to reform. All our present agitation is calculated to realise the above objective speedily. To the above should be added the abolition of the unbearable subsidy which is a symbol of our slavery and the abrogation of the galling treaty conditions to which our State is subjected at present. The Congress is out to create the necessary sanction and strength to achieve the last two named reforms also.

REPRESSION IN STATE.

A vigorous propaganda on quite constitutional lines both from the press and the platform to popularise the Congress ideology and programme has resulted in the adoption of repressive policy by the Government under the usual pretext of maintenance of law and order. Peaceful and legitimate activities have been characterised as subversive activities and dealt with severely. Mahatmaji's recent definition that subversive activities are just those which involve violence and none else,—not even civil disobedience—is quietly ignored. The mere enumeration of the numerous acts of repression embarked by the Government during the last one year would fill pages. An up to date book detailing the various acts of repression will be issued shortly and it is not necessary to go into them in detail here. The position is getting intolerable and it is with phenomenal patience and a spirit of submission that all prohibitory orders have been scrupulously obeyed up till now by the Congressmen. The feeling is so strong against the policy of repression that as a protest against the same 11 members of the L. C. have resigned and to this has to be added the two more Congress members who were returned in bye-elections on the Congress Ticket. Thus 13 out of only 18 members returned from territorial constituencies have protested against the Government policy. The 11 members who have resigned desire to seek re-election to demonstrate that the country is behind the Congress. This was hardly necessary in view of the clear exhibition of the popular support to the congress in every nook and corner of the State. But since the step is taken, I have no doubts that what with even the limited electorate we have to deal with, the verdict will be unmistakably in favour of the Congress. One hopes, however, that the Government will not load the dice in our way against the Congress in the conduct of the election campaign.

THE IMMEDIATE ISSUE

The immedate issue that faces us now is that of Civil liberties. I have already indicated briefly how our freedom of person, speech, association, Press, etc., is being seriously interfered with by Government and if we value as we ought to Civil Liberties above every thing else, we must devise ways and means of establishing them on a stable basis In the present Congress policy there is nothing to prevent us to adopt a programme or a course of action necessitated by the exigencies of the situation and work it out on our own responsibility. So long as the present policy of the Congress stands, we have to abide by the same, but that as I have already indicated, does not preclude us to take suitable steps on our own responsibility to safeguard our Civil Liberties. Only, we should not expect men or money from British India to help us. And we have never expected the same. It should be understood that we do not intend launching an aggressive programme of Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience. We are contemplating a defensive programme only; the least that any self respecting man who values Civil Liberties is expected to and ought to do when such liberties are interfered with. It should also be stated here that by Civil Liberties, we do not mean license or freedom to have recourse to any slightest type of violent activities. Mahatmaji and the Congress Working Committee have of late, been defining what Civil liberties mean and we solemnly stand by that definition. I desire to conclude discussion of this vital problem by requesting you to consider deeply the pros and cons of adopting a suitable programme of resistance to protect our Civil Liberties.

NOT ITCHING FOR STRUGGLE

But I would also venture to suggest, at the risk of being misunderstood, that before we come into open conflict with the Government, we should be willing to avail ourselves of an opportunity to discuss the matter with them with a view to find out if an honourable understanding is not possible. This course has often been suggested by our President, Jawaharlal Nehru, and other eminent leaders as well. We must realise that we are not itching for struggle for struggle's sake. We are struggling to achieve certain results. If these results could be achieved without bitterness, struggle and suffering, why not try, though I am aware it will with great justification, be said that it is expecting the impossible. But, there is no harm in an honest trail. Even if an opportunity for finding ways and means to bring about a rapprochement is denied to us, it does not matter. It may perhaps result in humiliation, but so long as we want to make this trail with perfectly genuine motives, I am strongly of the opinion that it is well worth making. And that will put us in the right before the public and be a justification for the stiffening of our programme.

REQUISITES OF SUCCESS.

I would now like to deal with what may probably be considered hackneyed matters; but which with more and more experience reveal themselves as of paramount and vital importance. Truth and Non-violence should be our sheet anchor. We should endeavour to be truthful and non-violent in thought, word and deed. Imperfect human beings as we are, we very often in our weak moments, stray away from the strict path, but if we are ready to repent for such lapses and constantly endeavour to reform ourselves, we need not worry. So also, for the success of our struggle, unity, organisation and discipline are absolutely necessary. That we have been able to achieve a considerable degree of unity is a matter on which we have to congratulate ourselves. It has only to be strengthened from day to day. Old suspicions should fade away. New loyalties should spring up. Much has to be attempted and achieved in the realm of organisation. We have just begun—begun well—no doubt—but only to realise the immense task ahead of us. Discipline also is the key-note of success. I am glad to be able to own that we are imbibing this necessary virtue more and more. Especially in the vital matter of disobedience of restraint orders, though many were eager to break them and go ahead, a true sense for discipline obeying the decision of the Congress Board has been displayed. I must state in this connection that disobedience of orders recently at Mysore City by two young men has been done by them in their own individual capacity and not as Congressmen. I must finally refer to the urgent need for full time and selfless leaders and workers. The Indian National Congress in British India is what it is to-day, because of a mighty band of such leaders and workers. I fervently hope for the emergence of more and more such human material. A band of volunteers or Deshasevaks spread over the entire country engaged in quiet constructive work of the Congress is urgently needed. We organise such a corps as early as circumstances allow us to do the same.

There are many other matters which deserve to be referred to, but I hope there will be occasions to do so, when we discuss resolutions.

Friends, let us march forward with hope and courage. Let us not be daunted by prospects of failure or elated by prospects of success Failures are but the stepping stones to success

Sir Roger Lumley (left) entering the Town Hall to perform the opening ceremony of the Bombay Art Society's 47th Annual exhibition yesterday, with Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior).

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

Advance In Sterling Dollar

ERRATIC TRADING IN FRANC

Speculative Buying In Wheat ...

BOMBAY, Jan 15

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton market was uninteresting with buyers generally indiffent pending the outcome of President's Conference with business men.

STERLING DOLLAR

Opened steady and gradually advanced on better support. Franc moved erratically.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Opened easy but later advanced on speculative buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

	New York, Jan 15
Previous closing	8.50
To-day's opening	8.50
Difference	unchanged.
To-day's closing	8.53
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

	Liverpool, Jan 15
Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	—05
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 176

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 15

New York cotton market was uninteresting with buyers generally indifferent pending the outcome of President Roosevelt's conference with business men and farm legislation developments in Washington.

Session opened with March at 8.50 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. There was some Japanese buying which prompted some speculative support and market contrived to closed higher with March at 8.53.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 15

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.58/8.56) 8.50/8.50
May (8.63/8.63) 8.55/8.54
July (8.67/8.67) 8.62/8.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 15

January (4.87) 4.81
March (4.90) 4.84
January (7.26) 7.24
March (7.10) 7.06

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 15

Broach opened quiet at Rs. 175/8. The market was quietly steady on bearish American advices and declined further on speculative selling closed quietly steady at Rs. 175.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 14

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 3/4) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

New Crop (19 value) 18 15/16 sellers
Dunlop January (£21) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/4) £20

RUBBER

Spot [illegible]alue) 7 1/16 buyers
Forward [illegible] June (7 3/16 paid value) 7 1/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

	New York, Jan 15
Previous closing	4.99 1/2
To-day's opening	4.99 11/16
To-day's closing	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan 15
Previous closing	4.99.25
To-day's opening	4.99.35
To-day's closing	4.99.62

FRANC RATE

	London, Jan 15
Previous closing	150.00
To-day's opening	151.00
To-day's closing	148.75

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 15

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar at 4.99.35 and gradually advanced to 4.99.65 on better support. Franc opened at 151.00 and moved erratically with undecided trend.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.461) 11.231
New York on Bombay (37.73) 37.71
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.87) 94.90
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£185 buyers £185 1/2 sellers. Easy) closed
Lead (£17 buyers £17 1/8 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£46 1/4 to £47 1/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (112) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 15

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India and Continental sold. Bears covered. Market is quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan 15	
Spot	(19 13/16d)	19 3/4d
Forward	(19 1/2d)	19 7/16d

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£14 15/16 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed L. Plata January February (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 15

Liverpool wheat opened with March at 91 1/4, May at 91 1/2 and July at 91 1/4. The market opened easy with very little business transactions later however some speculative buying was in evidence which was induced by favourable advices from abroad and prices advanced fractionally.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 15

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 59-0) dol 59 1/1
General Motors (dol 36 1/8) dol 36 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/4) dol 35
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 113

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 15

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7 1/2) £6-19-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 15

Liverpool wheat market closed at 91 3/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

	Bombay, Jan 15 Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 5 6
Wheat May	4 15 3
Wheat September	4 15 6
Linseed May	8 0 9
Linseed September	8 3 6

BOMBAY BULLION

	Bombay, Jan 15 Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 12 0
Silver Posh	49 12 6
Silver Magh	49 13 6
Gold ready	34 6 6
Gold Posh	34 6 9
Gold Magh	34 7 0
Sovereign	22 7 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

	Bombay, Jan 15 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 0 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 0 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 0 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 0 6

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 15

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 98-4-0. Fluctuations were very narrow.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 15

London Stock Exchange market was closed to-day.

Bombay Presidency Health Conditions

The official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending January 8 states:—

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 2 attacks and 1 death against 7 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. They were reported from Thana district.

PLAGUE

Eight cases and 5 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 8-4 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 7-3 against 4-3 and Dharwar 1-2 against 3-1.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are: Poona 32-3; Kolaba 21-4; Satara 13-2; Thana 13-0; Ratnagiri 10-1; Bombay Suburban 10-0; Bijapur 8-0; Nasik 3-0; Belgaum 3-0; Ahmednagar 2-0; Kanara 1-1 and Bombay City 92-49. Total 208 attacks and 60 deaths against 229-57 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Eleven cases and 7 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 3 cases and 1 death in the previous week. Bombay City had 8-5 and Ahmedabad town 3-2.

INFLUENZA

Two cases and one death from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

PREMIER ON "IDEAL OF FIELD WORK"

Presiding at the annual social gathering of the School of Economics and Sociology of the Bombay University on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher dwelt upon the "ideal of field work" i.e. (the ideal service to the villager), and opined that a Nuffield was wanted here, etc., when Patanga and Kathak Dances by Miss Sumiti R. Sami, were shown.

A fuller report will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

UPROAR AT MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETING

A public meeting under the auspices of the "E" Ward Muslim League was held on Saturday night at Sankli Street when Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. The Rajasaheb of Mahmudabad was to be one of the speakers. In the course of the opening remarks of Maulana Shaukat Ali, however, there was considerable uproar and pandemonium prevailed. The police intervened and order was restored and the meeting was resumed.

The Ayurvedic And Unani Bill

In the course of an open letter to the Minister for Public Health, Mr. S. K. Kapadia, Secretary, Medical Association, writes:—

The Medical Association, Surat, deems it its sacred duty to put before the public the following queries for those whose interests are at stake and for the consideration of the Hon. Minister for Health and Excise.

1. What are the real implications of the proposed Bill to register Vaids and Hakims?

2. Does the Bill debar compounders that have been practising as doctors, because of their experience and continued long service at qualified doctors with lucrative practice,

3. Does the Act prohibit medical practice by persons that have as their lines such as of Homoeopathy, Naturopathy, Chromotheraphy—Electro-therapy, etc., or some special lines such as, Hydrocele, Asthma, Piles, Leprosy, Paralysis, etc.?

4. Does the Act mean to debar persons from practising as doctors, in spite of their having been qualified to do so by Government recognised institutions of different Provinces—other than the Bombay Presidency?

5. Will the long-standing non-recognised practitioners be registered under the proposed law? If not, why?

6. Does the proposed Act connote that the people of the category mentioned in query No. 4 are inferior to the so-called Hakims or Vaids, many of whom are no better than mere quacks and still are to be registered because of their so-called long practice and experience?

7. Is it true that the Act proposed shall put the registered Vaids and Hakims on a par with the registered medical degreed practitioners in every way?

8. Does the registration mean a mere grant of a license to continue or an award of privileges enjoyed by the registered doctors?

9. Is it a fact that the newly registered Hakims and Vaids shall not be debarred from using alopathic medicines or following other types of practice?

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d to £6-19-7 1/2. London/Paris Exchange rate declined 300 points at 150.00. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.99 1/2. London silver prices for spot declined 1/16d. to 19 13/16d. while forward quotation was unchanged. Indian Bears covered and speculators sold. The market was quiet. Later there was practically no business. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady in view of settlement of monthly option business and price fluctuations were narrow. After the recent heavy movement the market is now restored to normal conditions and we do not look for any important changes in prices.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	3
Posh	34	7	6
Maha	34	7	6

SILVER

Ready	49	12	0
Posh	49	12	0
Maha	49	13	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 14.

Spot	19 13/16
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 14.

Gold bars fine per oz £6-19-7 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 14.

January	43.70
March	43.90
May	43.60

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 15

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 25,08,359 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended January 15.

The s.s. 'Strathaird' which left for London on Saturday, carried four consignments of the value of Rs. 4,59,948, Rs. 1,70,952, Rs. 13,02,342 and Rs. 5,03,625 for London. Bar gold worth Rs. 71,492 was also shipped by the same steamer for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

Consignments of English bar silver weighing 4,50,473 ounces and American bar silver weighing 60,676 ounces were also shipped for London by the s.s. 'Strathaird.'

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,08,85,34,203.

London Silver Review

London, Jan. 13.

Messrs. Mecalta and Goldsmid state that the rising tendency was chiefly due to bear covering with scarcity of sellers doubtless to further indications that the U. S. Treasury does not propose to let the world price of silver fall, consequently the undertone remains steady and they do not look for much fall from the present level.—Reuter.

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 14.

Copper	£42	16	3
Lead	£17	1	3
Spelter	£15	12	6
Tin	£185	15	0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

March 163 May 165 July 164 Oct. 167 Dec. 169 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 176/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.91 Rs. 37 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A 1938 179/2—Liverpool July 4.94 Rs. 36 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 176/8—New York May 8.56 Rs. 14 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A 1938 179/2—New York July 8.63 Rs. 13 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/2.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 15.

May	53.90
June	54.70

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan. 14.

March ..... sh 6 1/2d.

Last Hour "Valan" Difficulty On Stock Exchange

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO TIDE OVER DIFFICULTIES

BOMBAY: January 15.

At the last hour there cropped up some difficulty in connection with the "January Valan" on the local Stock Exchange.

As pointed out before, with great difficulties Brokers arranged to see the safety of the Settlement, but it was known on Saturday afternoon that one firm was unable to meet liabilities in full. It is said that this, in turn, increased the difficulty to some one or two more members.

Strenuous efforts are being made by Brokers to tide over the unexpected difficulty, and it is hoped that the "Valan" will pass off smoothly.

However, it is difficult to say whether normal trading will be resumed on Monday. But there being considerable time, the market may open a little late, if the difficulties are got over successfully.

Forward business again remained closed to-day while in the cash section there was slightly better feeling.

Wall-Street market in the face of French political developments remained steady and U. S. Steel shares improved half a dollar while Anaconda Coppers advanced dol 3/8. The undertone was good and there is more disposition to await the outcome of the meeting between President Roosevelt and Businessmen.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 15.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 266 1/4
Bank's buying T T 264 1/8

PARIS

Bank's selling T T 1,120
Bank's buying T T 1,140

JAPAN

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA

Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.99 1/2 14th instant
Japan/London 1/2 15th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 15th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 15th instant.
Java/London 8.95 3/8 15th instant.
London/Paris 150.00 14th instant.
London/Belgium 29/55 14th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.64 1/2 14th instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 3/4 14th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 7/8 14th instant.
London/New York 4.99 1/4 14th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 5/8 14th instant.
London/Italy 94.90 14th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-7 13th instant.
Gold £6-19-7 1/2 14th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 13th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 13/16 14th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 13th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 14th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 13th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 14th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 14th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 13th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 14th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Yarn Exchange Quotations

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Jan 15

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. February 114; April 113; June 112

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. February 132; April 131; June 130

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. February 170; April 169 June 168

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 15.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent J P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/4
3 1/2 cent 1947/59 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/6
5 per cent 1939/44	104/12
5 per cent 1940/43	107/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112/4
5 per cent 1955	123
5 per cent 1945/55	120/5
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/9

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974	110/2
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949	119
5 per cent 1954	131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956	131

Tone:—Quiet.

RUNNING YIELDS.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100	6	0	2.70
3 per cent 1941	103	8	0	1.99
3 per cent 1951/54	102	9	0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98	4	0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106	5	0	2.77
4 per cent 1943	108	9	0	2.34
4 per cent 1960/70	113	15	0	3.57
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119	8	0	3.05
5 per cent 1939/44	104	14	0	1.69
5 per cent 1940/43	107	13	0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	102	10	0	2.90
5 per cent 1945/55 T F.	120	5	0	2.13

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	23
Amr. Super Power	1 1/4
Electric Bond Common	9
American Tel. and Tel.	147 1/2
Western Union Telg	26
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	10
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	37
New York Central Rly.	19
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	42
Youngstown Sheet	41
Curtis Wright	5
Bethelehem Steel	64
Ludlum Steel	19
United S. Steel	59
United S. Smelting	67
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 3/4
General Motors	36 1/4
General Electric	44
Union Carbide	75 1/2
Socony Oil	15 1/2
National Distillers	22
Amr. Tob B.	72
Chase Bank	33 1/2
National City Bank XD	27 1/2
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	94
Con. Mining and S. of Canada	62
Centinental Motor	2

In view of French crisis and possible news over the week end, we consider market action *good* Turnover 850,000 shares. U. S. Steel Corp. working 31 per cent. Carloadings down 150,000 units

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 175/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 175/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was some realising and prices receded to Rs 174/12 but rallied to Rs. 175 where the market was steady.

The market opinion is sharply divided. Bears believe that the market is overbought and the crop is yet to move and heavy arrivals will depress prices.

Bulls contend that the statistical position of our cotton is healthy and the crop seems below normal. Our mills are running at full capacity and most of the arrivals will go into consumption. There is utter absence of hedge selling as the price levels is low and in view of our prices being pegged by loans on American cotton there is little justification for any undue decline beyond temporary setbacks due to overbought situation.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened 5 points down. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 174/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	175	0	0
Broach J/A	177	8	0
Oomra D/J	159	12	0
Oomra Mar	158	0	0
Oomra May	158	8	0
Bengal D/J	137	0	0
Bengal March	135	0	0
Bengal May	135	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 15

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	144	142	140		138
Punjab	144	142	140		138
Rajputana	145	143	141		139
Oomra No. 3	168	165	162	159	
C P No. 1	182	179	176	173	
C P No 2	173	170	167	164	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 15

Bengal Superfine new 146/48
Bengal Fine new 140/42
C P 1 new 178/70
C P 2 new 167/68
Arvi new 170/71
Amraoti new 165/66
Ellichpur new 168/69
Berar new 163/64 old 125/30
Khandesh new 148/53 old 125/30
Jalna Sailu new 153/55 old 125/30
Burwah Sanavad new 168/70 old 125/30
Khandwa new 167/68
Harda-Khirkiya new 170/71
Mathia new 138/40 old 90/110
Broach old 158/65
Punjab 4 F new 191/94
Punjab 289 F new 250/52
Sindh 4 F new 189/91
Sindh N T new 230/35
Jinja new 297

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan. 14.

SAKEL—	
March	14.27+5.
May	14.37+12
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.42+3
April	10.48+2.
GIZA—	
March	12.97+4
May	13.01+4.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 13th January	20,403
Receipts into Bombay to date sinc 1-9-1937	562,488
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,028,537
Decrease	466,049

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 177 1/2; highest 178; lowest 177 1/2; closing 177 1/2.

Broach J/A op. 180; highest 180 1/2; lowest 180; closing 180 1/8

Oomra D/J op. 161 1/4; highest 162; lowest 161 1/4; closing 161 3/4.

Oomra March op. 160 1/4; highest 161; lowest 160 1/4; closing 160 1/4

Oomra May op. 160 3/4; highest 160 3/4; lowest 160 3/4; closing 160 3/4

Bengal D/J op. 138 1/2; highest 138 1/2; lowest 138 1/4; closing 138 1/4

Bengal March op. 136 3/4; highest 136 3/4; lowest 136 3/4; closing 136 3/4.

Bengal May op. 137 1/4; highest 137 1/4; lowest 137 1/4; closing 137 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-1-38) Rs. 3 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 12

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-8-38) Rs. 19 3/4

Sports Jottings From Here And There

URGENT NEED OF ORGANISATION AND CONTROL OF INDIAN WRESTLING

(By J. C. MAITRA).

During the last two months or so, Bombay had a surfeit of wrestling matches. I do not think that Bombay—or for the matter of that, any city in India—had ever had the privilege of assembling together not only most of the celebrated wrestlers of India but also a number of the noted wrestlers of Asia and Europe. It was, indeed, a historic event in the annals of wrestling in India. There were occasions when famous wrestlers of the stamp of Zbysco and Patterson visited this country and fought with our leading wrestlers. But never before, as far as I am aware, such a gallaxy of top-notch wrestlers had gathered at one place and at the same time.

WHAT A GALAXY!

Among the foreign wrestlers who came here were Emil Tzayea of Hungary who became popularly known as "King Kong" and he liked the nick-name too, Edmond Von Kraemer of Germany, Jeji Goldstein of Palestine, Jean Riza Bey of Turkey, Wong Bock Cheung of China, Alfred Beligard of Germany, Arnold Weber of Austria and Constantin Stanciu of Albania.

Among the Indian wrestlers were Gama, the world champion, Imam Bux, Rustom-i-Hind, Chhota Gama, Hamida, Gunga, Venkappa Burud, Sohan Singh, Pratap Singh, and Sardar Khan Pathan.

AIR OF UNREALITY.

I feel extremely disappointed to record that with all these great wrestlers in our City, we could not have real trials of strength between the Visitors and the home Pahelwans. The show arranged at the Marine Drive Stadium was exceedingly interesting and spectacular. People liked those fights very much at the start. But there was an absence of reality about those fights, although there was plenty of hair-raising episodes in them. The fights seemed merely exhibitions of different types of wrestling with a certain amount of rivalry thrown in to excite interest and enthusiasm among the spectators and there was no genuineness of a Tournament about it.

UNEQUAL FIGHTS.

At the Azad Maidan, few of the "big matches" were properly matched. More than that, big fights were extremely difficult to be arranged. Unlike the "International Tournament" where every wrestler was under contract with the promoters and had to fight whoever and whenever he was asked to the promoters of the Azad Maidan show had to depend entirely on the sweet will of the wrestlers. Consequently, most of the big wrestlers went away without a fair trial of their strength.

MATTER OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

What I wish to point out to my readers is this that although we had some of the best wrestlers in the world assembled in Bombay, we could not have some real championship fights among them, preferably according to the weights of the wrestlers. If they could be persuaded to fight in a common ring—each according to his class—we would have found the respective merit of each of them and the world would have known the champions in each grade just as they do in the Olympic Games. Now in the absence of a fight between the leading Indian wrestlers and those who participated in the "International Tournament" and between the former themselves, it is impossible to say who stands foremost among them, as far as the foreign visitors are concerned, Harbans Singh, almost an unknown wrestler in this country, has shown that he is as good as the best among them. If he had a trial of strength with our noted Pahelwans, it would have shown where he stood in Indian wrestling. But that would not be a satisfactory guidance to the respective strength of the Indian and European wrestlers.

CODIFICATION OF RULES.

It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that an organisation should be set up to place Indian wrestling on an organised footing. The need is all the greater because the Indian rules are more or less in disputable form. They must be clearly laid down and codified. To win "by showing the sky to your opponent" as Ali Bahadur Khan put it, is most unsatisfactory. In this respect we cannot do better than follow the International Rule of pinning the adversary on his back for three seconds. Of course there are other rules which also demand modification so as to conform with the International Rules. On the other hand, some of the International Rules may also be modified so as to suit Indian form of wrestling. But for that a powerful organisation is necessary to have its Rules honoured in this country and to be heard with respect in International Conferences.

INDIAN V. EUROPEAN STYLE.

I had talks with Gama and other wrestlers of repute in respect of the European styles of wrestling. They assured me that Indian wrestlers would never be afraid of fighting the Europeans under the International Rules. As a matter of fact, Gama, Imam Bux and others who have visited Europe and America, had done so. Verily they beat the Europeans in their own game! Because the Indian wrestlers are far superior to their European or American brethren in built, stamina and technique. Harbans Singh provided a sample of it in the recent matches. I have no doubt that if the European visitors had fought giants like Gunga or Hamida, or even Chhota Gama or Sohan Singh, they would have had some taste of wrestling indeed!

PUBLIC SUPPORT.

During the last two months it was proved beyond a shadow of doubt that wrestling has a vast field in Bombay as in other parts of India. The public supported the fights at the Marine Drive Stadium, Azad Maidan and the Brabourne Stadium as well to a great extent. If a few big bouts like the Hamida-Gunga engagement were arranged, there would have been a gate-crash every time. Even the Brabourne Stadium would have been insufficient for them—provided also the rates were not too high. The fact is that people had too much of wrestling but did not have much of the "real goods."

IMMEDIATE NEED.

I understand Martyrose Martin is making another attempt—now at Calcutta to continue his "International Tournament." But I am afraid it is foredoomed to failure as long as the above conditions last. The only way to create public confidence in these fights and security among the wrestlers would be to form an all-India association for wrestling with branches in all parts of the country. I hope those who are keenly interested in this branch of sport will make an early move in the matter and lay the true foundation of India's success in International wrestling and world championship for all time.

HOCKEY MUSINGS

(Continued from page 47)

in view of this, I don't expect they will field a scratch XI again.

The Bombay City Football Club went down by a goal to the Police "B" but they had nine men against eleven. This defeat and the loss of two valuable points is bound to affect their chances of being on the top of the section. It is a lesson for all teams in future to see that they always field a full team, if not, there is no meaning in entering the League at all.

The B.E.S.T. are on the downward march and are sure to remain in the second division for another season. After their memorable performance in vanquishing the redoubtable Customs, a better show than the one they are putting up, was anticipated of them but they went down to the G. I. P. and last Thursday shared points with the Khatau Sports. Not even the most ardent supporters of the Khatau's could have expected the result. What's more, the Khatau Sports deserved to draw!

REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS.

Although the B.P.H.A. has issued registration forms to all clubs, yet many clubs have not yet returned them duly completed. The Association must be strict about this and see that no non-registered player ever plays for a team. The transfers should be strict and only for weighty reasons and if a club enters for a particular tournament, its players should not be allowed to desert the club and go over to some other club. Thus will team-work improve which is lacking in many a team.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRIALS.

Bombay is to send a team for the Inter-Provincial Trials in Calcutta sometime in March and it is necessary to have the best players representing the City, if Bombay is to win. Last year, after doing so well, we were beaten in the re-play in the semi-final stages, but let us hope we shall do better this time.

The selection of Bombay's team must be made purely on the present form and not on the past reputation. My advice is to give young and budding talent a chance after proper trials.

ADVICE TO UMPIRES.

As has often happened, umpires appointed for matches fail to put in an appearance and sometimes do so late. All umpires must intimate to the Secretary at least 24 hours in advance, to arrange substitutes. It is disheartening to a team to play under only one umpire and sometimes the other an unqualified man.

My last week's suggestion that two well-known umpires be appointed to supervise all junior men, if taken up would help to fill the breach made by non-attendance. Will the B.P.H.A. Umpires' Board take up the suggestion?

Japanese Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa who loomed large in connection with the Bombing the 'Panay.'

Last week, I dwelt on the work of Umpires off the field and now I shall dwell on the first ten minutes of a game. They are the crucial moments and it is during this time that the players study the Umpire and gain confidence or lose it, and it is, therefore, during this period that the Umpire has to be a live wire on the field; he has to be moving up and down, watching minutely for every fault, being a little strict but keeping in mind that he should interpret the rules in the spirit of the game rather than the letter of the game.

In next week's notes, I shall deal with the advantage rule and its application and importance.

"Is your young man popular with your people?"

"I should say so. Dad comes downstairs every night at twelve o'clock to see him off."

* * *

"I've spent hundreds of pounds on other doctors."

"H'm—you should have come to me sooner."

* * *

"Glad to see you getting to the office early these mornings, Mr. Brown," said the manager.

"Yes, sir; I've got a parrot now."

"A parrot. What for? I advised you to get an alarm clock."

"I did, sir, but after a few mornings I got used to it, and it failed to wake me. So I got a parrot, and now when I retire I hang the alarm clock over his cage. It wakes the parrot, and what the bird says would wake anybody."

* * *

Jock called on his parson. It was obvious that something was on his mind.

"Is it right for any person to profit by the mistakes of other people?" he asked.

"Most certainly not." replied the parson.

"Good" he replied. "Perhaps you'd like to return that ten bob I paid you for marrying me!"

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Coupon	16/1
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name.....

Address.....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Real Parties In China War

London market loses 3/4 of its volume. The loss for England is enormous.

The U.S.A. however get their gold back with interest thanks to a flourishing trade with China. The influence of America on China is now as great as England's influence on Japan.

Principal Opponent

From all that has been said it is quite obvious that England must at any rate be greatly interested in China—so much so that she, in the English way, has undoubtedly taken precautionary measures.

He who wants to make sure of China can well make use of Japan for the purpose. Even during the oil struggle between Deterding and Rockefeller, both parties tried to get a hold on Japan at the same time. Japan has very small quantities of oil and so is bound to be a good market. The "Nippon Oil" Company founded in 1888, bores for oil but produces merely one per thousand of the world's requirements. So Japan is all the more dependent on the import of petroleum. A "genuine" Japanese Company, the "Rising Sun" is formed. In England it is called by a different name: Royal Dutch Shell. The American Standard Oil thereupon supports the "Nippon Oil", but even in 1937 one speaks quite openly of a Japanese alliance with the Royal Dutch. (Hoffmann "Oelpolitik" Berlin 1927)

After the world war Japanese advances to England . continue.

(Continued from page 6)

The so-called Washington Naval Agreement, that comes into force in 1921, and settles the naval ratio between U.S.A., England and Japan at 5:5:3, is an American precautionary measure to avoid being threatened suddenly by the help or tacit tolerance of England on its West coast.

The advances of Russia to Japan (granting of the oil concession on the northern half of Sakhalin that U.S.A. had tried to get) at the beginning of the twenties lead at once to a cooling off in America's relations to Russia.

And when one remembers that even in the Opium Conference of 1909 in Shanghai the Americans insistently demand that the Indian import of opium to China should stop, and so emphatically demand it at the next opportunity—1925, after the U.S.A. have become the first world power—that England is forced to give way, one understands better what is taking place to-day in the Far East.

It is not likely that Japan terminated the Washington Agreement at the first possible opportunity (31st December 1936) without asking England's permission. The balance of trade argues against it. In the first six months of 1937 Japan exported to the whole British Empire goods for 350 million yen and imported for 700 million yen. Only one power in the world comes to practically the same point: America! But the U.S.A. had no interest whatever in the termination of the Naval Agreement. Japan was not very interested in it either, as its financial position was not such that it could afford a huge new naval programme. The third power, England, had a very definite interest in the termination of the Naval Agreement. For in the Washington Naval Agreement England had been forced, for the first time for more than a century, to give up its naval principles. These were that England must have at least twice the number of warships of the next strongest naval power of the world.

Moreover the Naval Agreement forbade—the fortification of Hongkong. Immediately the Naval Agreement was over they began to build Hongkong into the strongest of English coastal fortifications.

Finally one must consider the notices in the world press in May 1937. On May 20, 1937, Havas reports: Foreign Minister Sato, Japan, gave the Japanese plenipotentiary in London instructions to make inquiries about co-operation with England in China. A little later the Japanese plenipotentiary was ordered to enter upon official relations with the English government. The May notice concludes: "In order to facilitate arrangements Japan would prove first of all that it made no claim whatever to territory in any part of China". Thus times change. To-day, six months later, Japan is conquering China.

Hull, Secretary of State, at the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war states that England is the only power that has any influence on Japan, and she should make this influence felt. This did not happen.

There remain of all the world powers two that are fighting for China—U.S.A. and England.

Two Methods

It is quite logical that the world power No. 1. and the world power No. 2 should be left as the final competitors in the fight for China. For apart from the fact that China is the market of the future, it has various raw materials, necessary for war, of which it has the biggest supply, wolfram (for steel refining, for gun barrels, torpedoes, artillery munitions and aeroplane parts) and antimony (for hardening lead, bullets, leaden plates on tanks, guns and aeroplanes) It supplies 65 per cent. of the wolfram world production and 70 per cent of the antimony.

England and U.S.A. both endeavour, of course, to win this enormous country for themselves. Both make use of the usual weapon—money. Only the way they apply this money varies.

England, as we see from her whole politics, favours the decentralised system and so invests capital and men in the country she is trying to control. She tries to apply her influence direct, and to colonise more or less the country in question. The U.S.A. invest less. They exert an indirect pressure on the countries by intensified trade.

In China, England had invested in 1931 no less than £238 million (according to the statistics of Prof. C. F. Remer, U.S.A.) and the "Times" of the end of August '37 quote £250 million. That means that England could claim for itself 36.7 per cent of all foreign investments in China. Even Japan had only 35.1 per cent. The U.S.A. on the other hand had only invested £39 million in China, 6.1 per cent on the whole.

If we examine the balance of trade for the first six months of 1937, we see that England—on the Chinese import side—comes fourth with 68,8 million dollars, while U.S.A. (for the first time with Japan, previously always before Japan) comes first with 1,153 million dollars. In comparison with the year before England's import has risen only 25 per cent and that of America 45 per cent. On the Chinese export side the U.S.A. are entirely unrivalled. China could increase its exports to U.S.A. by more than 50 per cent compared with the year before, and attain 1,553 million dollars. That is almost 1/3 of the whole Chinese exports. China's exports to England in the first six months of 1937, amount only to 361 million dollars (compared with 272 million dollars in the same period the year before).

The two tendencies are quite clear from this. England endeavours to settle in the countries she is trying to win, America tries to influence them from U.S.A.

American Move

It was in 1935 that the U.S.A. got ready for the great move. At the end of this year, in November, U.S.A. made an agreement with China, that was to have serious consequences. The U.S.A. offered to give the Chinese a gold currency. They bought Chinese silver at enormous prizes for American gold (as mentioned above).

China thus received a currency which was suitable for trade with U.S.A., whereas England was at the same time disastrously hit.

On 10 July 1937, the Commercial news of the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" reports that Chinese Finance Minister Kung, on his journey to U.S.A. after the English Coronation had renewed the agreement with Washington. The President of the Bank of China also let out the high price that the U.S.A. pay: 65 USA cents for a fine ounce of silver for which the normal (American) price is 45 USA cents!

This information is—as stated above—from the London correspondent of the above mentioned paper of 10 July 1937. In London therefore it must have been known to official quarters for at least some days.

On 8 July 1937, the papers announce the Sino-Japanese incident, from which the present war has arisen without declaration of war. On 13 July Havas reports from Washington "that the government of the U.S.A. would consider an armed conflict between China and Japan as a severe blow to the cause of peace and the progress of the world. This declaration was made when the Chinese and Japanese representatives called upon the Secretary of State to report on the events in the north of China".

Very strange coincidences indeed. But one thing is certain: both the methods of England and U.S.A. must lead to the same goal —war.

Japanese Drive

In the foregoing article Japan's friendship for England was made clear, now one of the reasons for Japan's enmity to the U.S.A. or rather the U.S.A.'s enmity to Japan will be shown, although the fact that Japan is a friend of England would be quite enough for the U.S.A. to oppose her.

Japan commits an act of imprudence which the U.S.A. can never forgive. It attempts to get a foothold in South America and that with England's help

The conflict in the Far East has after all existed for some years. Japan could count with certainty on U.S.A. (from whom they bought the bulk of their cotton) one day boycotting her. Cotton goods are manufactured in enormous quantities in Japan, and the supply must on no account be stopped.

So Japan looks round for some cotton fields. It is an open secret that before Italy's invasion of Abyssinia Japan had great cotton interests there and we shall not inquire here who supplied Italy with the means to carry out its campaign in Abyssinia. It was at any rate not England.

The ideal conditions were found in South America. For here was not only an enormous source of raw material, but also an equally large market for cheap Japanese goods. Brazil's coffee became more and more unprofitable. She was looking for a new crop for the old fields. Japan brought her—cotton.

Brazil is divided into two spheres of influence, one English and one American. Their influence varies according to the result of the revolutions they finance. The English territory round Sao Paulo produced mainly coffee and a few years ago 100,000 Japanese cotton growers settled there, In 1932 the export of Brazilian cotton was 515 tons, in 1936 it mounted to 85,-000 tons. In this "small difference" we see reflected the experience of the Japanese cotton grower. In 1935 the Japanese got 2,500 tons of cotton from Brazil, in 1936 it was 43,000.

And to-day the Japanese try—still in vain—to buy up the standing crop of cotton in the whole of South America, including Peru, Paraguay and Costa Rica so that there would be no more difficul-

(Continued on page 45)

WHAT A CHANGE!

"Is it you? ....."

"Why? ....."

"Can't believe my eyes! Such vigorous health, so suddenly?"

" ..... "

"The other day you writhed with pain and were awfully pulled down. But now, you are the very picture of health."

"Yes, you're right..... While I was in the throes of pain, a kindly neighbour ran up to me offering help. Hearing my complaint she suspected a menstrual cause and at once brought me LODHRA."

"LODHRA?"

"Yes, LODHRA.....But mind, only three doses worked the miracle."

"A potent remedy, indeed! Most women need it badly."

LODHRA

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR MENSTRUAL COMPLAINTS AND TONIC FOR WOMEN.

THE TRAVANCORE FORWARD BANK, Ltd.

(Incorporated in 1929, under the Travancore Companies Regulation 1 of 1092).

Kottayam: S. India.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

6 Months .. 4-1|2 % per annum
12 Months .. 5-1|2 % per annum
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Special rate for sums of Rs. 5,000 and above for two or more years.

3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATES

Issued in multiples of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. For every Rs. 81-10-1, you deposit now you will get Rs. 100 after three years.

For particulars apply to:—

M. C. MATHEW,
Managing Director.

Chinese Are Merely The Object & Never Subject In Present War

ties of marketing South American cotton."

For U.S.A. this means: Japan is (a) friend of England, (b) she is forcing her way into the sacred territory of South America and finally (c) she is lost to them as a large scale customer! That is altogether too bad!

It is now clear why U.S.A. saw herself forced a few months ago to make the Brazilian State the same offer of purchase of silver as she made to China, and to let her have some war-ships—on loan.

Of course the Indian cotton of England suffers too from Japan's action. That did not prevent the English Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, stating at the Conservative Party Conference at Sarborough on 8 October 1937 that the indignation of the masses, who had demanded the boycott of Japanese goods, because of their terrible way of making war, was directed against the Japanese people (and not to the "right quarters'). Frightfulness was after all "the inevitable accompaniment of modern warfare". And on 9 October the British Minister of Defence, Sir Thomas Inskip, in his Stubbington speech, declared openly that England could not undertake measures against Japan as the European powers would act as England acts, and England's responsibility would be too great. "We must complete our armament so that we may be strong enough to be able to take over the leadership".

Strong enough? Against whom? Against Japan perhaps? Leadership? Of whom? The leadership of Europe no doubt. And now there is no need to ask against whom?

Sir Robert Vansittart, the real Foreign Minister of England, Sir Anthony Eden's chief, is fighting just as expressly for Japan as he is for General Franco, Italy and Germany. Many think that is from "fear of Bolshevism", but the world bogey has vanished and Mr. Vansittart continues his policy all the same.

England, Russia And U.S.A.

The power that threatened to become a new world power during the war and shortly after upto about 1930 has now found its way back to bourgeoisie and capitalism. It is no longer a danger for the two real world powers, as they both understand a bit more about capitalism than young Russia does.

Shortly after the world war, after the unsuccessful attempt at fighting the Soviets by force of arms—a race of the two world powers set in to gain an influence on the new Union of Socialist Republics. At that time Lenin was in power and their attempt met with no success.

The Royal Dutch Shell of Mr. Deterding as well as the Standard Oil (this time represented by the Sinclair Trust, who gave their name to it) rushed for Russian oil. Mr. Deterding for instance hurriedly bought Russian Oil shares. They did not cost much. And they were of no value at all. (1918-23)

America made an attempt through Sinclair to get an oil concession in Northern Sakhalin and would have succeeded if in the meantime extraordinary coincidence the oil scandal had not broken out in U.S.A. In this scandal, Mr. Sinclair was especially singled out and even condemned to imprisonment (1923).

From that time on, there was no more talk of influence in Russia. England and the U.S.A. seem to have united in opposing the Soviets. Moreover Russia at that time was being very friendly to Japan—which could not have pleased the two world powers.

Yet England makes the first commercial treaty with Russia as early as 1924 (August). This is cancelled by Russia in January 1925 in favour of a Russian-Japanese commercial treaty (20-1-25) which the Russian Foreign Minister of the day, Tschitscherin, expressly states to be against England and U.S.A.

(Continued from page 44.)

It has been mentioned that Russia got a hold on China during the Civil War. That too was in 1924. the same year that France recognises the Soviet Union and sends arms to China.

But even in 1929-30 Russia's balance of trade looks very different: on the export side Great Britain comes first with 514 million German marks from Russia's total export of 2.164 million marks, while U.S.A. is far behind with 97 million. But on the import side (total imports 2.309 million marks) the U.S.A. with 605 million is above Germany (505 million) and England (346 million). The first six months of 1937 however show England well to the fore: on the export side with 1,667 million rubles above U.S.A. (57.3) and Germany (54.7) and on the import side with 11.5 million below Germany (140,7) but above U.S.A. that had dropped to 107,8 million rubles in this year, though they had headed the list with 131,9 million rubles in 1936 (first six months).

Meaning Of "Purge"

This is the same Germany, be it noted, whose "Fuhrer" stated on 14 September 1937 (!) at the Party Congress of the National Socialists in Nuremberg: "A Bolshevist Europe would make impossible any commercial policy of our country and not because we do not want to trade but because we should not have an commercial partners..." which compared with the above report does not sound very convincing.

Besides England has granted the Russians a £10 million credit (the English government, the Conservative English government) so that orders have increased enormously We shall not be far wrong, if we see some relation between Stalin's "purge" and the various credits granted. Money wants peace and no risks. It would be interesting to be able to glance at the papers comprising Russia, that Radek has deposed abroad and that saved him his life so that he was set at liberty on 30 August (according to a report from London). It looked really as though England would get her long front from Madrid to Tokio, when suddenly U.S.A. woke up. And "strangely enough" about the same time as the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese hostilities. At the beginning of August not only a new American Russian Commercial Treaty was signed but the "Baltimore Post" (under the influence of Cordell-Hell) stated that the U.S.A. would work in close co-operation with the U.S.S.R.

Naval Bases

The year 1924 was, as we have seen, full of events, some of which are only now having their effect. England's reconciliation with Russia, the Russian-Japanese policy, that interrupted this, the influence of Russia in China, the first recommendation of France with Russia, all these things play no mean part to-day.

But in the difference between England and U.S.A. the year 1924 gave another important point to England's credit: Singapore. The MacDonald Cabinet (at that time still Labour Party) that had refused to make Singapore the strongest naval base, was overthrown by the Sinojew letter scandal and on November 4, 1924, appeared the Conservative Cabinet of Baldwin. It is not necessary to point out that the Sinojew affair had been staged by Mr. Deterding.

A year later one could read in a little book by the Swiss Socialist Reinhard "Petrol", Bern 1925:

"An expert on the subject, Admiral Jellicoe, of Scapa, Governor General of New Zealand, remarked to the Labour Government when they informed the dominions that they were going to fortify Singapore: "In the last few years America has fortified Pearl Harbour in the north Pacific Ocean, which qualified naval experts describe as impregnable; the naval position of America is thus all the stronger"..... (a few pages before): "Moreover America possesses a number of smaller bases in the Philippines such as Manila..... Between Manila and Pearl Harbour lies moreover the mysterious naval base Guam, that is forbidden to any non-American...."

In February, 1937, appeared in all the papers of the world the news that the British naval manoeuvres had taken place off Singapore, and that all experts were of the opinion that Singapore was an impregnable fortification. This fortress has the advantage of facing two sides, the Indian and the Pacific Ocean, and whichever it faces it can be on the lookout for .....America, that threaten her road to India from the West as well as with its oil concessions in Persia, Afghanistan, in the Persian Gulf (Bahrein Islands) and with the new possessions of Italy (that is on such a good footing with U. S. A. that Mr. Roosevelt directly after his speech in Chicago (5-10-37) went so far as to invite Vittorio Mussolini, just come of age a few weeks before, to an official tea at the White House in the presence of the Italian Ambassador, Suvich, and the deputy American State Secretary, Welles, (11-10-37). That England decided at the beginning of this year to strengthen the harbour of Hongkong shows a further link in the chain to keep off the U.S.A.

Lately, however, the U.S.A. and England have been engaged in occupying the smallest of islands in the Pacific Ocean. From Sydney comes the news on 3-VIII-37: "After the U.S.A., some time ago, took the islands of Jarnis, Howland and Baker in the Mid-Pacific, to use them eventually as aerial bases, England is endeavouring for the same purpose, to establish beyond doubt her sovereignty in various Pacific Islands, because during the observation of the total eclipse of the sun in the Pheonix Archipelago the British sovereignty was not recognised by an American ship that was there..... According to reports from London the British authorities are said to be in no way prepared to abandon their sovereignty over these and other islands of the Phoenix Group.

New Zealand too is showing her interest in islands of the existence of which one was hardly aware before..... An expedition was sent to the Kermadec Group... The object of the expedition is kept secret. A wireless station is to be erected there.... Four islands of the Ashmore and Cartier Group in the Timor Sea..... The islands are of great strategical importance. They are uninhabited and after they were annexed by Great Britain in 1878 were put under Australian administration." ("Nachrichtendienst fur Aussenhandel" No. 175/1937.)

The Timor Islands face, strangely enough, the Philippines, the Kermadec Islands face, strangely enough, the Hawaii Islands with Pearl Harbour. Just as do the Phoenix Islands, that lie near the above-mentioned, Howland and Baker. The situation is clear.

Struggle For China

A rampart of arms, money and men is rising round China. It must not be forgotten that the Chinese people are merely the object, never the subject in this world struggle.

It would be wrong to think that Japan is to be identified with England, the U.S.A. with China. It is just a simple game of chess, in which the various moves decide without the player himself being threatened, at the worst, with more than a loss that can be made up for at by another move. That millions of men and women should die—that is merely part of the game.

If China had anything to say in its war to-day, it would be totally incomprehensible way the world—and great powers should painfully avoid taking sides in the conflict. They could not help taking sides in spite of the fact that China is a mere pawn, if England's armaments were ready.

But they are not. And so we see England painfully anxious to reassure U.S.A. by declarations of friendship. At the beginning of the Nippo-Chinese conflict all the English papers brought news every day that the U.S.A. and England—in closest friendship thought of taking steps together. And day after day Cordell-Hull quietly and positively denied these statements. Even on 16th September, Havas reports from Washington; "..... From a qualified source it is emphasised that the U.S.A. do 'not' intend to alter the present position by any action whatsoever'

In a speech he held lately the American President Roosevelt did storm against the Fascist countries (without cancelling the very important visit of the little Mussolini), but he uttered no word, however, about the English-American friendship. All the same the financial magnates of U.S.A were afraid the President might follow a line of his own and really turn anti-Fascist. That is why there was at once a slump on the U.S.A. exchanges that even according to the statements of the American economic reporters was due to nothing but opposition to Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt has pleased neither party with his two speeches. Even in England he got at best a friendly smile. Winston Churchill, in his speech at Scarborough on 8th October (Conservative Party Conference), remarked: "Our difficulties have never been so well understood in U.S.A. as they are to-day. I do not doubt that Chamberlain is very pleased with the speech of President Roosevelt. We must not, however, hope too much for an American action..." One can scarcely say less—if one does not wish to appear impolite.

Some think perhaps it would be the duty of the League of Nations to bring peace and order to all countries and parts of the world. It is making the attempt by calling the Nine Power Conference (for November 3, 1937), and the Committee of Twenty-three. In both conferences America is taking part, because—it knows that nothing will be changed by them. For about the League of Nations the American reporter John Gunther ("Chicago Daily News") in his book "Inside Europe" has written a very short and very pertinent sentence: "Should the League no longer serve British aims, England will ignore it"

There is no need to worry further as to why the U.S.A. have never become member of the League of Nations, inaugurated by their President Wilson.

The great, the only conflict, in the world, is not to be avoided; that is what both opponents want, who were also opponents even when they were 'allies'. The first round England obviously lost in 1918. It is to be feared that the second round will be played very much more bitterly The preliminary bouts are now on. One of these preliminary bouts is called:

The Struggle for China.

NON-INTERVENTION IS A MYTH

big interests to safeguard in Spanish mining districts. The Rio Tinto copper mines, the iron mines near Bilbao (Orconera Iron Cy of Bilbao, etc), the quicksilver mines of Almaden in the hands of the banking firm of Rothschild, are possessions worth a high stake.

Oil In The Bargain

There is a branch of industry that needs enormous quantities of copper, iron and quicksilver too, even more than the armament industry: electricity. There is only one Power which has practically a monopoly in the electric branch, and that is the United States of America. Moreover the U.S.A. as early as 1929 had 54 per cent of the world copper production and controlled more than 75 per cent of the world copper market.

Last but not least, Spain is a market and as it produces no oil of its own, here again the interests of two world Powers clash, those of U.S.A and England.

The struggle of these interests began even under the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. They tried to export raw materials for him in exchange for very expensive oil. Rockefeller and Deterding worked hand in hand till the Dictator noticed what was going on, "nationalized" the oil refineries, and paid the injured parties large compensation

These measures result in a joint oil boycott which forces de Rivera to come to an agreement with Russia for his oil. But as always when a country does not obey, the exchange falls and in addition the Spanish export of articles of food is boycotted by U.S.A. and England. The dictatorship crumbles and the monarchy along with it. In the Spanish Royal safe there are great numbers of Royal Dutch —and Standard Oil-shares.

A new dictatorship must be established. That is the task of the Spanish millionaire Juan March, the confident of—Deterding!

(Continued from Page 7)

Italian Interests

Mr. Juan March has had various callings. He began as a swineherd in the Balearic Isles, became a banker, nationalist and the man of the Royal Dutch Shell in Spain. To-day he is 'the' man behind Franco. Even on 21 May, 1937 Reuter announced from Gibraltar that Juan March had just gone to Mussolini on the steamship "Conte di Savoia." The representative of Franco in London now, the Duke of Alba, accompanied the banker March. Six weeks before, they had made the same journey. There's much going on!

But as the struggle is for Spain and not against the Spanish Government or even against General Franco, the fronts are rather complicated, which necessitates many discussions with and against one another.

The most difficult position in this struggle is undoubtedly that of Benito Mussolini. He has has no less than three different interests to represent, which cannot possibly be combined. Above all there is a strong American interest. At the end of May 1937 the "Agence Radio" (from Madrid, it is true) announced that a great American company had placed 250 million dollars at various European banks for Franco's use. "The Junta of Salamanca in return for this loan is said to have granted this company the oil monopoly for Spain for 20 years." The same paper (L'Oeuvre 7909 v 21 may 1937) announces—half ironically, half to counterbalance this—"The 'Diario Vasco', a 'nationalist' daily reports in its edition of yesterday, that England has granted the Basque Government a loan of fifteen million pounds for a lasting concession in an iron ore mine in the territory of the Biscaye province. . ."

As the various governments are not accustomed to publish their ledgers a control is difficult. All the same this and similar information show time and again how politics are made to-day.

Italy has, then, first American interests to safeguard, but being situated in Europe it cannot afford —for reasons of mere self-preservation—to break altogether with England, to whom it is no less in debt than to the States. Finally it has interests of its own. Italy produces the second largest quantity of quicksilver in the world after—Spain! If it could get hold of the quicksilver mines of Almaden, it would control the quicksilver production of the world.

It is really remarkable that Franco just on that very sector of the front makes no advance.

"Private Individuals"

Now suppose there is a grain of truth in the notice that England granted the Basques a loan, two points would be easier to understand: the assistance that England undoubtedly lent to the Basques alone before the fall of Bilbao and—Guernica.

Guernica was certainly terrible, appalling and barbarous. But what is not appalling in this whole war? And we may well ask whether it is the wire-pullers of the war behind the scenes—or the men fighting who are the most repellent. Was there really no "open town" senselessly bombarded before Guernica? Read the army reports. The English "indignation" about Guernica was—as the battle of Guadarrama—an enormous piece of British propaganda, which aimed at and succeeded in, intimidating the advancing "enemy." Franco, and making him ready to come to terms. For by the advance at Guernica Bilbao, the English iron district, was lost.

Meanwhile it has been "won back." At the beginning of July 1937 Franco received from an English "private source" a credit of 50 million pounds "to buy petrol". on 12 July a loan of 40 million pounds (Havas). Nice little sums for "private" individuals!

Non-Intervention!

Not much will be said here about Non-intervention or of Nyon, for how could "Non-intervention" be possible at all in a war, which only came about by intervention and can only continue by intervention?

The questions remain to be answered, what the U.S.A. could possibly have to get from Spain from a point of view of production, and what France or even Germany want in Spain

To begin with a fourth, Russia, which has been entrusted with oil orders even by the Dictator Primo de Rivera at the beginning certainly kept to the agreement with the Government. These orders are absolutely vital for Russia, and it did not, as we know, stop at supplying Mussolini with enormous quantities of this, so essential in time of war—during the war with Abyssinia (as before). Money is money. "Non olet" Moreover in Spain that is the fifth best customer with 51,44 million roubles, there is the great propagandist effect for Russia But after the further advance of Franco, Russia has apparently lost its interest in Spain It has to look after China now

The United States which had, just before Russia lost its interest in Spain, made a new trade agreement with Russia at terms very favourable for the latter (6. VIII 37) are principally represented in Spain by their world electric trust There is in fact, hardly one electric company which is not controlled by the U.S.A and it is important to note that the CHADE (Compania Hispano-Americana de Electricidad S.A) in Madrid as well as the Compania Sevillana de Electricidad in Sevillo have done well. Thousands of people have died and are dying quite near this electricity works, but the profits of the companies not only increase on paper,—in the case of Chade from 1-1-37 till 30-9-37 to 83,91 million pesetas as against 82,79 million pesetas in the same period the year before, in the case of Seville to 2.348,202 pesetas in September 1937 as against 1,857,467 pesetas the same month the year before—no, they are also really paid! In this war, which costs countless lives one has never heard of even one mine or other productive plant being damaged, let alone destroyed.

Possessions are sacred, lives are not.

Germany's Interest

Germany has not much interest in Spain itself, at least no decisive interest, for there can only be question there—apart from a few factories— of joint interests with English and American concerns (e.g. I.G. Farben, Siemens, A.E.G. Krupp, Otto Wolff, banks, etc). Much more important for Germany are the Spanish colonies in West and North Africa The "Gesellschaft fur Neu-Guinea" founded in Berlin, has—according to the "Journal des Nations" 1786 ex 1937 a really remarkable chairman: Adolf Hitler. On the Board of Directors are further the former Governor of Togo and German Guinea, Directors of the D. D. Bank, THE BANK of Bleichroder, Oppenheim (Cologne), G.W. Marx, (Berlin,) and the A. E. G. This company controls the "Druman. "A. G." on the Fernando Po Island and other concerns on the mainland of Spanish Neu-Guinea. Finally the "Hisma Limitado. Carranza and Bernhard" was founded in Seville in September 1936, which at once passed on its majority to a German syndicate (Krupp/ Rheinmetall/ Deutsche Bank) This company exploits the mines in Morocco (Riff) and sends raw materials to Germany in return for finished articles.

French Interests

France is probably not to any great extent interested in Spain with its capital, but all the more so politically. For if Spain were at enmity with France, France would be surrounded by enemies on three sides (Germany, Italy, Spain) and her way to her North African colonies would be cut off. Her actual attitude is due to her financial dependence on England, and the fear, fully justified, of becoming more isolated than she is now

How could non-intervention be possible in such circumstances?

How War Is Waged

Wars are decided behind the fronts. That is not because of the wicked hinterland, nor the "dagger-thrust," of which one could read so much in 1918, nor even owing to purely economic reasons, unless propaganda may be considered as economic reasons. But the Spanish war was and is nothing else than propaganda against propaganda.

This propaganda is even apparently meaningless, for, as we have seen the parties really at war fight each other on both sides of the trenches. We must study the English colonial policy of the last century to see what the aim of this kind of warfare is. Districts were provoked to attack or revolt, and if it were at all possible, both parties were black, who bled each other to death. Then came the great Power, whose capital had caused the war, to declare its recognition of the victor, whichever it be to offer its aid and to take the whole territory under its own supremacy. (George Padmore: "Afrika unter dem Joch der Weissen")

Should it not be possible in Europe, if it is possible in Africa, crown colonies and mandated territories)

(Continued on page 50)

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Sport From All Quarters

QUEEN BEATS THE KING AT DARTS

If further evidence were required of the growing popularity of darts, it is provided in the fact that their Majesties the King and Queen, making an informal call at Slough Social Centre engaged in an impromptu "match."

As they walked into the recreation room at the Centre a number of men were playing.

"Do let me try," the Queen said. "I have heard so much about this game."

"We'll have a match," said the King.

Three darts were handed to the Queen, and she threw 7, 13, and 1.

"Very good!" exclaimed the King, and took the darts. He threw a 7, a 3, and a 9.

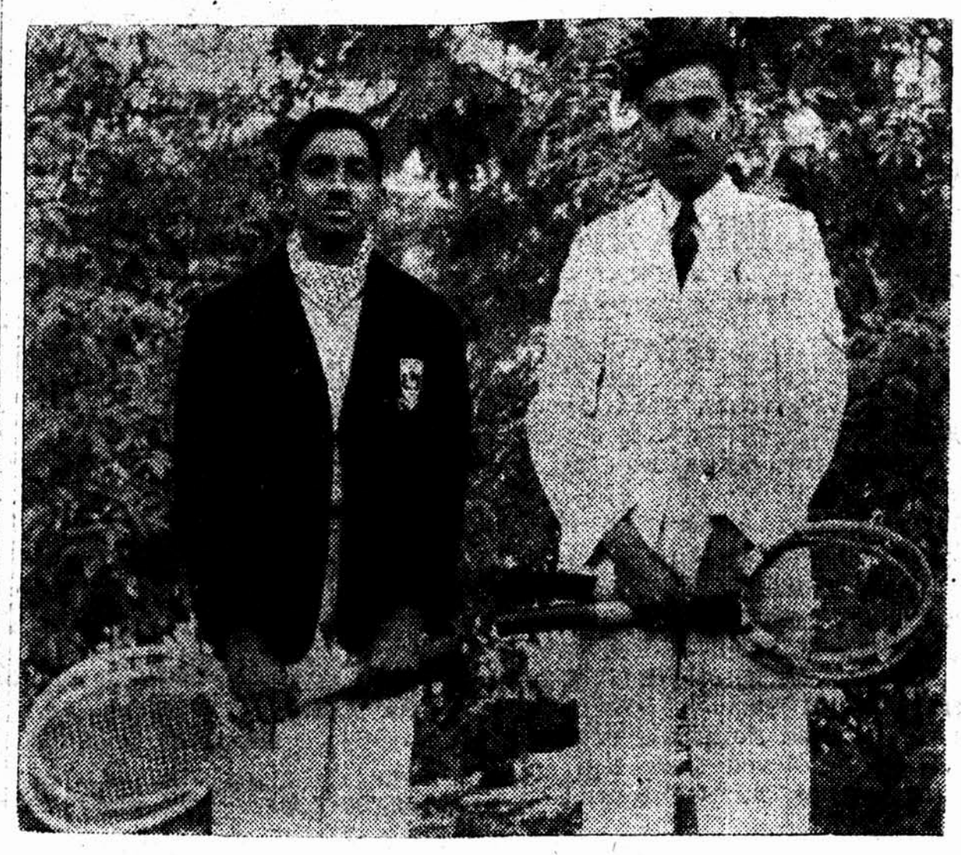
"So you've won by two," he said to the Queen.

"And I've never thrown a dart before!" she laughed.

"Nor have I," said the King. "But it's a fine game."

"We must play again," the Queen commented as they left the room.

B. Rachappa, singles champion in Baroda open Tennis Tournament held on 8th inst.



Doubles champions in Baroda Open Tennis Tournament: Left to right N. M. Ramrao and S. Narayanrao.

The Aligarh University Hockey XI who won the Scindia Gold Cup Tournament at Gwalior.

AUSTIN MAY HAVE TO RETIRE

H. W. Austin, Great Britain's No. 1 lawn tennis player, may follow the example of G. P. Hughes and retire from Davis Cup play. Austin stated recently that within a month or two he would have to make a decision on the matter. "The retirement of G. P. Hughes brings to an end a distinguished career in Davis Cup lawn tennis," said Austin, "and many people do not always realise how many great matches he played for Great Britain. We all find difficulty in preventing big lawn tennis from interfering with business, and I may have to make a similar decision. I shall know definitely early in the new year whether I can keep up Davis Cup play."

Hockey Musings By Short Corner

POONA HOCKEY—THE LEAGUE—INTER-PROVINCIAL TRIALS—SELECTION OF BOMBAY TEAM—A WORD TO UMPIRES

Poona which is at present under the jurisdiction of the B.P.H.A., is making an effort to get a separation and to have an association directly affiliated to the I. H. Federation

The move in this matter was first taken up by a body which was not affiliated to the B.P.H.A. last year and has not yet affiliated this year. The same body organised a tournament last year without the sanction of the B.P.H.A. Although Poona can boast of two players of Olympic fame and also a good talent among the rest, yet the time is not ripe for Poona to have a separate body so soon. The right procedure would be for the Poona body to get affiliated to the B.P.H.A. and then apply to the I. H. F. for a separate association through the B.P.H.A.

Bangalore has some very fine players and some first class teams e.g. The Bangalore Indians, last year's runners up in the Aga Khan Tournament, yet Bangalore is affiliated to the Mysore Hockey Association. I wonder what view the I. H. F. will take in this matter.

THE LEAGUE.

The League promises to be interesting and the ultimate champions in each division and each section will not be probably decided till the very end. I expect my forecasts of last week to come right except perhaps in the first division, where the Customs, Armed Police and the Lusitanians will all be in the running. The Customs are sure to make a bold bid to keep up the Championship for they received a rude shock when they were held to a draw by the Telephone Company and

(Continued on page 42)

CLEM HILL'S NEW POST

Famous Australian Cricketer As Handicapper

Clem Hill, the famous left-hand Test batsman, has been appointed handicapper to the Victorian Amateur Turf Club at a salary of £1,000 a year.

He has been handicapper to the South Australian Jockey Club for nine years, and, before that, was a stipendiary steward.

Hill, who is 60, was one of Australia's most prolific scorers in pre-war years. He made 2,660 runs against England, with an average of 35.46, and 752 against South Africa, with an average of 62.66.

For South Australia he made 24 centuries, and his Sheffield Shield aggregate of 6,247 has never been surpassed, although Don Bradman is nearing it.

SURREY CAPTAINCY

E. R. T. Holmes Chosen For Fourth Successive Season

Errol Holmes has accepted the captaincy of Surrey, and next season will lead the county for the fourth successive time.

H. M. Garland-Wells has also accepted the vice-captaincy.

Holmes, who made a welcome return to the game in 1935 after seven seasons' absence, has been one of the most successful forcing batsmen in recent years.

He announced his retirement from the game in November, 1935, but although business has taken up much of his time. Holmes has put in much good work for Surrey.

An original selection for the last M.C.C. tour of Australia, the Surrey skipper was forced to cry off.

ROUND THE WORLD ON £18

Bicycles And Ukuleles

Equipped with ukuleles, provisions and £18 each, two young Sydney men, Douglas Taylor and Harry Hoare, have begun a tour of the world on bicycles. Both gave up positions as junior porters in the Railway Department.

They expect to take about eight years to do the trip, and hope to write a book on their return.

CYCLING ENDURANCE RECORD

Ossie Nicholson has already completed 60,000 miles in his world's 12 months' cycling endurance record bid in Australia. Previous best was 45,383 by Walter Greaves, of Bradford.

LADY LINDSAY BUYS IRISH 'CHASER

Lady Lindsay has bought the promising young Irish steeplechaser, Particular Friend, from Mr. W. W. Ashe. The horse has left for England.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

On 25th December, 1937, children began to pour into the city of Bombay, from all parts of India—by various trains and boats. I was so happy to see batches and batches of them! Children came from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Calcutta, Nasik, Poona, Delhi and other places, and the biggest party was from Sind.

The President-elect, Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, also arrived early in the morning at Victoria Terminus. He was received by some of our workers and garlanded at the Station. Our volunteers presented to him a Guard of Honour at the gate. This proclaimed the first item on our programme of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering.

At 4-30 p.m. on the same day, the President arrived at the Azad Maidan, where we had Flag Salutation. Children sang Vande Mataram, and Kaka Saheb explained to them the meaning of our National Flag, and told them to live and die for it. We felt such thrills at the time: How every one of us promised within our hearts that we shall see our Motherland free ere long.

After that at 5 p.m., Shrimati Lilavati Munshi declared our Exhibition open. In her speech she told children how lucky they were to be born at such times as these. She compared her times with the present and asked them to avail of the numerous opportunities at their disposal. The Exhibition consisted of things made for and by children.

In the evening all met in the specially erected pandal, where the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and the President of the gathering, Kaka Saheb Kalelkar made their speeches. (The Chairman's speech was given in the last issue and the President's speech will be given in the next issue.)

On the next day, the outside children went for an excursion and a ride round Bombay. In the evening again there were Dramatic performances. A speech was delivered by Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka, our president of the last year's gathering. And Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, gave report of the whole year's work.

There were sports on Monday morning. In the afternoon a meeting of the Subjects Committee was held. And in the evening various resolutions were passed. Once more there were dramatic performances at night—this time by the outside children. Items given by the Karachi and Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari's were really the best.

On Tuesday there were final sports, presided over by Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay. In the noon we had all lunch together. Then delegates met at one place to know each other. Again there were dramatic performances at night. The last dinner at night announced the breaking of the Camp.

Children had come here from far off distances. Naturally, therefore, they did not like to go away very soon. Parties went to see now at leisure the different parts of Bombay. Some went to Poona and Nasik also. At any rate, they enjoyed their trip and the functions thoroughly well.

I have received a letter just now from Karachi, informing me that that party had a little trouble on the sea, which was perhaps more rough during their return voyage. All the same, on the last day the children were cheerful, and their parents found them at the docks as happy as ever!

Thus ended the happy gathering—How can those who attended it ever forget the sweet memories of the occasion?

HAVE YOU SEEN?

The New Year Special Number of PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper.

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BIRTH-DAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week, from 16th to 22nd January, 1938.

1. Bro. Ganesh Ch. Dass.
2. Bro. Mohanlal Dey.
3. Sis. Indra Chopra.
4. Bro. Aravind Baglodi.
5. Sis Dorothy Taylor.
6. Bro Girish Joshi.
7. Bro. Mansukh Mehta.
8. Sis. Zarina Karimbhoy.
9. Bro. N. Sundaram.
10. Sis. Freny Mistry.
11. Bro. Ram Kishan.
12. Bro. D. W. Sunder Singh.
13. Sis. Sushila Desai.
14. Bro. S. Ali Laid.
15. Sis. K. R. Janaki.
16. Bro. Bhuwanlal Shah.
17. Bro. Brij Lal Kapur.

MY ADVENTURE.

(By Ramakant K. Keni—Nova Goa)

It was a Sunday afternoon. My neighbours were to go for hunting. I knew nothing of hunting but I accompanied them. We reached the hunting ground at about 3 O'clock. Of course we had taken our food—some bread and tea—with us. We had a pack of dogs also.

My friends began the hunt. They shot a lot of birds and small animals. I often wished to join them but all I could do was to stuff their big bags with the game.

At last just when I was feeling disgusted with sitting there idly, I saw a rabbit at a short distance from me. I slowly approached the rabbit, hiding behind bushes, yet it saw me and ran through the bushes. I am very fond of rabbits and I wished to catch it. I ran and ran but the rabbit went out of sight and I was sorry. I began to find the way back to my friends and looked round. But I had forgotten my way.

Being much tired I sank down. My legs were paining....I opened my eyes and Lo....I saw....the fangs of a reptile intent on swallowing me near my legs. I cried for help....in vain....struggling to sit up. I took out the knife. I opened it and struck its sharp blade against the rising fangs of the monster, with all my force. It fled.

I got up slowly and struggled on towards the direction of my friends when I saw a little van further on.

I was afraid and trembling when I came near the van, the more so, when I knew that it was an empty van. Looking round I saw, to my surprise, some gipsies concealed amongst the bushes and trees and slowly whispering. This was yet another disaster for me.

As the sun went down everything round me seemed to become darker. Fearing that the gipsies would take advantage of the darkness and way-lay me, I decided to escape from them.

To walk or even to run was out of the question. Whilst I was thus thinking my eyes fell on the van to which was yoked a horse. As I was already aquainted with riding, I made up my mind to gallop away on it without being caught by the gipsies. Thus I escaped from them.

After about half an hour I was looking much tired and was thinking to take some rest for a shelter when I saw my friends. My heart was filled with joy and my fatigue disappeared. We met and they were concerned at my adventure. But concern was soon forgotten in joy. We returned to the village. The horse is still with me.

TOY MOTOR-CAR

(By Bro. Dama Patel.)

To make the car, a piece of wood 3 inches long by 5|8 inch broad by 1|2 inch deep may be used. This is shaped into the model of the car with a sharp knife. The seat is merely a piece of wood, measuring 3|8 inch long and 1|4 inch deep, cut out of the wood.

The car, after being shaped, is rubbed smooth with glass paper and painted a vivid red. The wheels of the car consist of drawing-pins stuck into the wood. The spare wheel is also a drawing pin. The steering wheel consists of a tin-rack.

COLOURS

(By Sis. Mohini Anjaria.)

Each player is provided with a sheet of paper and a pencil. The leader gives out the name of any colour he chooses, and the play-

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Game In Progress.

The Basket Ball.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

ers print it at the top of their papers.

At a given signal the players write down as many objects as they can think of which have that colours. For instance, suppose green is chosen, the players might put grass, leaves, paint, cabbage, watercress and so on.

A certain time is allowed, when the papers are collected and the player with the longest list is the winner of the game.

LIGHT A CANDLE
(Bro. Henry Sadgun.)

Let a candle burn until it has a good long snuff, then blow it out with a sudden puff. A bright wreath of white smoke will curl up from the hot wick.

Now if a flame be applied to this smoke, even at a distance of two or three inches from the candle, the flame will run down the smoke and rekindle the wick in a very fantastic manner.

To perform this experiment of lighting a candle without touching the wick, nicely there must be no draught or "banging" doors while the mystic spell is rising.

PUNCTUATIONS
(By Sis. Freny Dalal.)

Returning from school one afternoon, Jessie informed her mother that she had learned how to "puncshate."

"That is fine, dear", said the mother, "and how is it done?"

"Well, when you write 'Hark', you put a hatpin after it, and when you ask a question you put a button-hook after it."

SIGNS
(By Bro. Jacob Isaacs)

I wonder if you ever think about the various signs that you use every day in your class!

For instance, you probably write "£. s. d." in your sums several times a day. But you may not be knowing that this is the sign with a history It goes right back to Roman times. In fact, it is a shortened way of writing librae, solidi, denarii, the Latin for pounds, shillings and pence.

Most of these signs that we all use came to us from the Romans. Look at "cwt.", the short way of writing "hundred weight'. You'll soon notice that "wt" is short for weight, and "c" is the Roman way of writing 100.

each other instead.

In writing "etc', we are following the Romans again. It is short for "et cetera", which means "and so on" or "and the rest'.

If you like stories about hidden treasure, you will often have read about "pieces of eight". But if you look at the sign for a dollar (S) you will discover that these are the same things.

Centuries ago, before the United States was an independent country the coin that was most used in the southern parts was the Spanish Dollar. It was worth eight Reals, another Spanish coin, and so Dollars came to be called pieces of eight.

At that time the Dollar sign was a figure eight with a slanting stroke on each side. To save space the strokes were gradually moved further and further in, until they were drawn right through the figure. This is the dollar sign of to-day: S.

REPLIES.

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers and he shall be glad to make replies through these columns. Write to him whatever you like

Bro. Frolano Machado (Vasco da Gama): I am glad you like

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Ghlistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

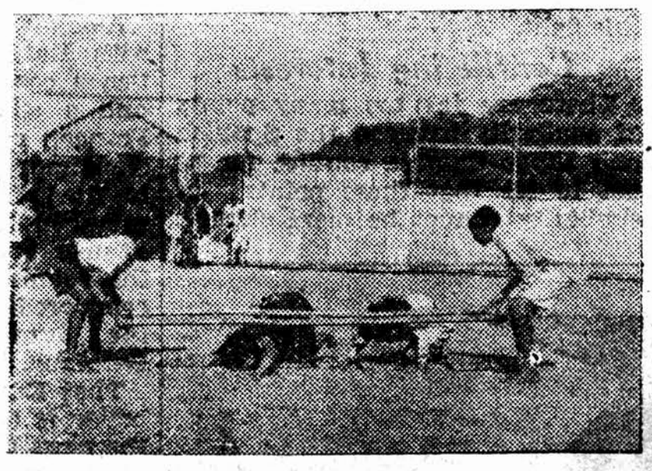
Sing and be fat". I sent you the things required, but they have been returned to me, as the authorities cannot locate your place. Please, will you write to me your proper and full address. Thanks so much for the pretty joke.

Bro. Ismail Khan (Hyderabad Deccan): I do hope you will win the Five-Rupees-Per-Month Scholarship of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." As a matter of fact, I hope this every child.... But who will win, who knows?

Enrolment forms and full particulars have been sent to the followiug this week:—

Bro. M. Venkata Subbiah, Kurnool; Bro. Saam Noshir Nanabhai, Dadar; Bro. Frolano Machado (Vasco da Gama); Bro. Chunilal M. Shah (Kapadvanj); Bro. Narsing Rao (Hyderabad Deccan); Bro. Prabhakar Purushattom Shende (Girgaum); Bro. Kasim S. A. Dewan (Bombay); Bro. Bashir Ahmad (Panipat); Bro. T. V. Gopinath (Coimbatore); Bro. T. V. Sreenivasan (Coimbatore); Bro. Vasant R. Patil (Sholapur); Bro. Manmohan Singh (Lucknow); Bro. Ganesh Chandra Dass (Aligarh); Bro. Tahilram M. (Shikarpur); Bro. Surinda Singh (Amritsar); Bro. G. K. Savna' (Baroda).

The Finishing Touch.



The Obstacle Race.

GEOGRAPHY?
(By Sis. Mohini Desai.)

Master: "Why haven't you learned your geography?"

Babbu: "I heard dad say that the world was changing every day, so I thought I'd wait till it settled down."

HIS LAST!
(By Bro. Krishna Kaka.)

Teacher: "In which battle was Nelson killed, Appa?"

Appa: "His last, sir."

Then again, the cross that you make for plus (+) in your addition sums came into being through careless writing of "p", short for "plus" which is Latin for "more'. And the multiplication sign (X) is just the plus sign turned round, because after all multiplication is really a much faster way of adding.

The sign for "equal to" (= =) was invented in this way. The hand of a mathematician grew tired by writing "equal to" so he began to draw two lines equal to

this Corner. I was so pleased to receive your letter. Thank you for your promise to ask your friends also to join. I reciprocate your best wishes!

Sis. Saraswati Gokhale (Poona): I cannot say when the centre at your place would be started; but I think, if you can manage to meet Mr. Gopinath Talwalkar, Editor, "Anand," Sadashiv Peth, he will be able to tell you everything.

Sis.. Manjari Phadke (Cawnpore) So your address is "Laugh,

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
[illegible]BAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Who Attended the Birthday Party?

HAVING nothing else to do, several children were looking through a biographical dictionary. They happened across the name of May and were much surprised to read that a man of this name had been born on the very day of the year on which they were looking at the book. Impressed by this fact, one of the girls ran to inform her mother that today was May's birthday. The mother, thinking her daughter meant a certain little girl who lived around the corner, promised to bake a birthday cake to celebrate the occasion. When the girl returned and gave the glad tidings to her playmates, they all agreed to have a party and raced home for donations. The parents nobly came to the aid of the party and Mr. May's birthday was celebrated with a feast of which he knew nothing.

There were 10 children at the festivity, six girls and four boys. It was discovered that by taking half the children's names, deleting one letter from each name and rearranging the remaining letters in each name, the resulting names would become the names of the other half of the children.

The 32 letters in the names of the first five children are shown in the drawing. Write the names of the 10 children in the spaces provided in the drawing.

The next time you have a party, try the puzzle out on your guests, and give a prize to the one who figures it out first.

WORD HUNT

FIND the hidden words suggested by the clues in these verses:

Two E's, a D and the letters
L, R and G
Bookkeepers often look into me.
Two T's, two E's, an R and an L,
I bring you gifts and news as well.
Two L's and a V and I, E and Y,
I'm sure never to end in a cry.
An M and a U and C, R, P, T and E,
And you have what is often served at tea.
An L and an R plus C, U and E
Is something that no one ever should be.
Two H's, and an S with T, R and U
Is what often sings sweetly to you.

(For Solution See Page 56).

Spain, Chess-Board Where Britain & U. S. Play For Supremacy

There has been no lack of internal struggles in the Spanish War. There was news of revolts in Marocca, revolts of the Moors, mutiny amongst the Italians and Germans with Franco, on the other side there were the Anarchists and the "Trotzkists," in most cases Basque nationalists in league with right-wing Social-democrats and Communists who either sowed discord or stirred up revolt.

It is rather striking that the methods of Stalin have gained ground in Spain, although Russia—as stated above—is less and less interested in what happens in Spain.

If we may trust the paper of the POUM (so-called Trotzkists, really Communists in opposition to the Stalin policy) "La Batalia," we may conclude that strange things are happening in Russia, as on the 30 June 1934 in Germany.

"La Batalla" in its edition of 16 May describes the Government crisis in May 1937 as a "manoeuvre of great political importance." It points out that the right-wing Social-democrat Prieto, now the favourite of the Communists, was a Basque himself and a close friend of the Basque Nationalists, who are —closely allied to the English-French loan, which, according to "La Batalla" means that the force of the proletarian Revolution must be crushed

Britain's Role

If we compare this report of 16 May with the report of the "Diario Vasco" of 20 May one begins to wonder. Must the receipt for loans granted to pseudo-revo-

(Continued from page 46)

lutionaries always imply the death of the real revolutionaries?!

Strangely enough (1) at that time the first "attempts at mediation" were being made ("Le Temps," 23.5., various "Times" articles, later articles in the "Daily Herald." first mention of the idea of a 'joint military dictatorship etc.) (2) from that time on Valencia apparently had no more desire to defend the Basque Provinces, 3) at every change of government the "bourgeois element" has increased (Negrin) and (4) on 24-11-37 at the time when Negrin's retirement was rumoured. there was talk (Havas) of a "more moderate government, to discuss with Salamanca the question of an armistice," while at the same time the Spanish Professor. Jose Castillejo in the "Times" discusses again the old plan of separation of the two Spanish (Havas again).

We must, sad to say, see more and more clearly that the fight in Spain is nothing else but England's native policy—with Whites instead of Blacks, that is England's colonial policy transferred to Europe. And England will win this fight.

Conflicting Interests

There are far too many points of similarity between the Spanish and Nippo-Chinese conflict for us not to see that these points of similarity cannot be mere chance. In reality the same opponents face one another, in reality it is a struggle for the various countries, fighting there, in reality it is a trade war with dangerous weapons, so far fought on two continents, but certain to spread to all the others.

But it is sufficient to consider the "conflicting interests," which the Spanish war has brought to light—as well as the Nippo-Chinese war.

It begins with non-intervention! It is said to be French initiative, but France at once lets England take over the control, the seat of the Committee being London, and not Paris or a neutral place. In reality with this control over the "non-intervention countries" a control over the whole of Europe has been established.

At the same time, it led to a closer contact with Italy and Germany, which England needed badly as she several times let the world know by Baldwin as well as by Lloyd George—that she alone was called to unite and to lead Europe (lastly on 10 October 1937 by Chamberlain).

Along with this close contact with Italy and Germany we notice a cooling off towards Russia and a slight detachment from France. For France is—as the "Eclaireur de Nice" (7.11.37) writes in its leading article: a kind of vassal of England, she cannot change policy. But Russia is the the country which can be easily conquered again by England—after the agreement with Italy and Germany, and by this agreement.

That Russia has changed her policy is to be seen clearly from the news from Moscow at the middle of October 1937 (National-Zeitung, Basel, 494 ex 1937).

"As we see, the exchange of the French franc has fallen since the middle of July; whereas on 19 July the exchange stood 1 rouble equal to 5 francs, the exchange on 15 October is already 5.60 francs. The exchange of other currencies show certain variations at this time, the 'dollar alone has remained the same,' 1 USA dollar equal to 5.30 roubles. Instead of being as formerly tied up to the French franc the rouble is now obviously tied to the USA dollar."

Go-By To League

What is true for France is true for England. For if Russia wanted to get free from the French franc, under pressure since the middle of June, it could normally have adapted itself to the English currency. But on 6 August the new trade agreement with the U.S.A was signed. At the same time no doubt the rouble exchange was altered

Finally the "Non-intervention" was a good way—for England to edge away from the League of Nations. The chief factor to "save peace" was moved to London In King George's Speech from the Throne (22.10.37) it struck even the Labour members that the League of Nations was not mentioned. and that with reference to China the English people were told that: "The Government will continue to co-operate with the other Governments, whether members of the League or not.' to allievate the suffering caused by the Sino-Japanese conflict and to bring the war to a conclusion."

England has lost all interest in the League of Nations, though it helped her to conquer France, and kept Russia quiet as long as required. The same country that had made this League of Nations great now makes it ridiculous, and will be ready to help it again when it has taken the shape which. according to the "Manchester Guardian" of 24 November 1937, has resulted from the conversations of Lord Halifax with Hitler.

The Purpose

It is clear that not only the fronts in the war area are complicated. And it would be wrong to think that the few "conflicting interests" described here are the only ones. The Spanish war and the Chinese, both point to Brazil as well, where a revolt broke out by chance in the English sphere of interest; it helped the Dictator, Getulio Vargas, to consolidate his power. In 1930 he was beaten in the elections by Julius Prestes, the man originally put up for the Presidency by the U. S. A., and he even then came to power as President owing to a revolution of the "officers." The first business undertaken by the new Dictator was to limit the production of coffee in favour of that of cotton. And by chance it is just in the English sphere of interest (compare Service d'Archives No. 1) that the cotton production has been increased with the help of Japan.

If England were to lose the Spanish war, she would be lost. That is why she makes really prodigious efforts to drive her opponent, U. S. A., out of Europe, or—as the official formula puts it—"to unite Europe and to save the peace." She is struggling with the courage of a lion to maintain her world supremacy.

The U. S. A. have really no interest in wars. They are in a position to buy what they want to buy. They force their way deeper and deeper into the economic life of their opponent, and win by peace.

For the British Empire there is no choice but to make the attempt to win by a world war, what she lost by a world war, there is only one war that England must at all costs avoid, if she is not to perish beyond hope, a war with the U. S. A. as ally. To avoid that however there was no need for England to unite Europe by force.

It is impossible to understand the time, even only from 1933 till today, without considering as one important factor England's determination that it should be as it has been.

Without the approval of England a Third Empire could never have come into existence; never could all the small states have been brought into line, nor could a Spanish war have been possible, if England had not so desired it. For England is still—after the U. S. A.—by far the strongest world Power, which no Germany of 1933, no Italy and certainly no Spain can match. With France it was invincible, if it wanted to gain Europe.

Allies in such numbers are needed for only one, single enemy! The U. S. A.

The Big Front

Spain has given the opportunity to build up such an alliance. To be more exact: Franco's Spain. Franco has been recognized de facto by practically all countries, after Switzerland took the first officious step. The Vatican followed, England, Belgian and other countries in Europe and—South America, not to mention the totalitarian states, which had recognized Franco de jure long before.

To make quite certain, however, England a little while ago increased somewhat her troops in Portugal, with whom she has had a defensive and offensive alliance for decades.

After the fall of the "Front Populaire" Government in France, or, what is not to be expected, after their asquiescence, France will also join the "Holy Alliance." And thus on the grave of Spain the great front will be founded to reach from Cape Town to London, from Madrid to Tokio, the front of English capital against American capital.

To-day it is a "civil war" for Spain; for what country will it be to-morrow?

Smart women everywhere are becoming daily users of the exquisite lotions and make-up aids now being introduced by Daggett & Ramsdell. You will enthuse over these new, smartly packaged beauty creations because you will find in them that distinctive quality that has made Daggett & Ramsdell Creams the choice of beautiful women throughout the world.

Perfect Cold Cream — Perfect Skin Tonic — Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
Perfect Lipstick — Perfect Eyebrow Pencil — Perfect Eye Shadow

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

National Scouts

(Continued from page 12)

ed representation. Boys will enjoy the vast camp site at our disposal which includes part of a forest. Classes for patrol leaders will be run during the camp.

The Third Scouters' Training Camp will be held at Malad on the lines of the first two Training Camps.

* * *

New Life Member

We welcome Mr. Dharamsi Khatau President of the Millowners' Association, who has become a Life Member of the I.N.S.A.

* * *

Scouters' Union

The Scouters' Union had an informal meeting at the Headquarters of the Union, at the Fellowship High School, which was attended by nearly forty scouters, including some scouters of the B P. Association as visitors. The meeting was arranged by the Secretary to introduce new friends trained at the Second Scouters' Training Camp, some of whom were to return to their native places the same night. The members had a free discussion on the Allahabad Conference. A brief programme of work was then outlined including an immediate functioning of the Badge and Test Committee, the Games and Play Committee. the Camp and Outdoor Committee and the Propaganda Committee. Propaganda is already carried on by members in English, Gujarati and Marathi papers and several magazines like the Indian Home. Pushpa, etc. Propaganda will be undertaken in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

* * *

The Scout Pledge

The change advocated by the Provincial Council in their decisions at the Allahabad Conference needs an explanation. No special agenda of the Allahabad Conference was received in advance, and therefore, it was not possible for members to take any mandate for the various associations. The delegates of the I.N.S.A. together with the Seva Samiti took a firm stand on the Pledge against any introduction of political loyalties in the Scout Pledge. The B. P. Association, especially on account of the presence of Indian States Associations, desired a compromise and therefore the word 'State' in place of the 'King' was accepted and the compromise has been endorsed by the Council of the I.N.S.A.

As regards the I.N.S.A., the delegates agreed to leave the choice to the Indian States Associations and Provinces to include Maharaja or Crown, accepting the principle of complete Provincial State autonomy. Whilst the Council of the I.N.S.A. is not against the principle of autonomy, the members maintained that such an autonomy should not extend to the wording of the Pledge which is the basis of association in the Scout federation.

* * *

Choice In Pledge

The acceptance of the element of choice in the Pledge will create vital difficulties. If a Scout in an Indian State will take the Pledge to God, Maharaja and Country, he may interpret the country to be the State to which he belongs. In an Indian National Association the pledge of loyalty to the common Motherland (India) is imperative, otherwise the Indian States may as well remain out of the Scout Federation If the Indian States agree to mean the Motherland by the word country, then the scouts will be specifically pledging loyalty to the Maharaja and not the State which is the larger whole. Under the circumstances it was held that the common pledge to "God, State and Country" will suit the Indian States more than the accepted compromise as the word State will embrace the Maharaja, his country, and his people, whilst the word country will mean the common Motherland.

The Indian States ought to find no difficulty in accepting the common pledge if they desire to preserve the unity of the nation, so far as the Scout Movement is concerned. Any other attitude will mean that the States desire to take advantage of an Indian Association without reciprocating to the principles on which the Association is founded. Considering the fact that complete autonomy for all State and Provincial Associations is recognised, every well-wisher of the Movement will wish that the Indian States will not fail to make the gesture of goodwill that will make All-India unity possible.

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 14)

the beaters and off into the heart of the jungle.

We were lucky to get these pictures of a tiger up a tree but we were up a tree ourselves, for we still didn't have those ground shots—and according to the plan of the picture we needed a lot of them. We had something much rarer—something that may never again be duplicated—yet our original, and more fundamental, task remained to be performed. We simply must have some good pictures of the great striped cat of Asia in his natural element—slinking through jungle glades, appeasing his thirst at a spring or creek and doing the natural things that a tiger does in his daily jungle existence.

During the next fortnight we made three more attempts at various likely spots, but they all proved fruitless. I finally came to the conclusion that the only way in which we would be successful in getting Mr. Stripes properly into good close-up pictures would be to fence in a section of the jungle where we could control his movements. I reached this conclusion reluctantly, for the task was an enormous one, entailing much time and money. But it was the only way.

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"MARRIAGE DRIVE" A FAILURE

Despite a tremendous campaign to increase the population there are fewer marriages in Germany and the birth rate is declining.

In the first half of 1935 there were 78,316 more German babies than in the same period of 1934. But in the first six months of 1936 there was a decline of 4,072, and this year the figures remain unchanged.

The total of marriages has fallen far more steadily. In the first six months of 1934 there were 338,085 weddings, in the same period of 1935, 320,543; for 1936, 286,680; and for this year 284,937. And all this despite "marriage bonuses" and other attractions designed to fill Nazi cradles.

"16,741 MASTER BARBERS ENDORSE PREP SHAVES"
ASK YOUR BARBER
50 Million Shaves Have Proved His Secret For a Painless Shave
PREP
Doubles Life of Blades

LEAUX PRODUCTS (INDIA) AGENCIES
Sambava Chambers
40, A. Sir Phirojshaw Mehta Road.

YOUR
COUGH
IS THE BEGINNING OF
THE DREADFUL DISEASE
TUBERCULOSIS.

THE SAFEST, SUREST, QUICKEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD TO CURE THIS TROUBLE IS ONLY

SIROLIN
"ROCHE"
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

FIGHTING GERMS WITH FILMS, NEW RAYS AND FROST

(Continued from page 8)

rabbit's infected ear and floated off into the main blood stream.

Cathodic rays, projected from a 100,000-volt machine, were recently successfully employed in a cancer case in Germany. Heinrich Wanke, a farmhand, suffered an injury to one hand and cancer developed. The cathodic ray condenser, delivering discharges at the rate of four every second, attacked and destroyed the cancerous growth in Wanke's hand.

There is a sign reading "Cancer Is Curable" in the scientific exhibit on display at the College of Surgeons in Chicago. Beneath it is a record of the 29,195 known cases of cancer which have remained cured for five years or more by surgery, X-rays or radium. Dr. Crowell in referring to this record says the number of actual cures probably far exceeds the total given because most of the country's 240 cancer clinics had not had time to add their results to this total when the sign was prepared.

Six noted administrative scientists have been added to the advisory council of the National Cancer Institute, marking the beginning of a great concentrated drive against cancer in which chemists physicists and biologists are working in co-operation with medical men to uncover its nature and causes and to find better methods for its preventions and cure.

Heinrich Wanke, a German Cancer Patient, Who Submitted to an Experiment in Which Carcinoma in His Hand Was Attacked and Destroyed with Cathodic Rays.

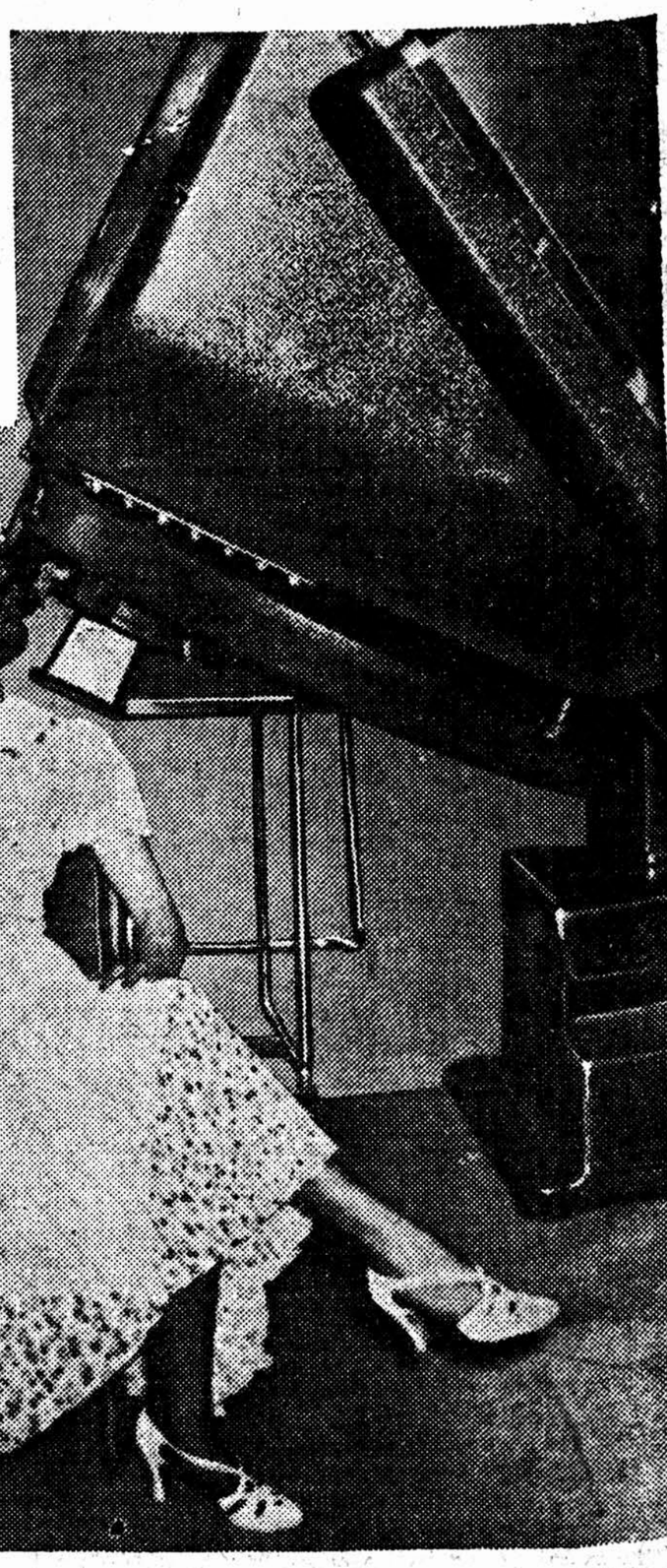
A Laboratory Technician at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, Is Exhibiting a Tiny Section of Human Tissue Which Has Continued to Grow for More Than a Year in a Solution Containing Known Chemicals in an Experiment Which, Medical Experts Believe, Provides an Important New Approach to the Study of Cancer.

Fine Clothes From Glass

THIS machine at the Newark, Ohio, research laboratories, is one of the cogs in the modern miracle of science: the manufacture of fine dress goods as smooth and soft and pliable as real silk from the hardest and most brittle of substances—glass. On this machine the glass filament is twisted into spools of yarn-like thread before it goes to the looms where it is woven into cloth. One pound of the single filament that goes into the making of this thread would have a length of ten million yards.

Glass wallpaper is now being supplied in standard rolls. It is formed of fine threads of colored glass on a paper backing.

A new filter using glass wool is reported to extract 99 per cent of all dust and pollen from air passing through it.



Demonstrating One of the Exhibits, a 400,000-Volt Machine, for Treating Cancer, at the International Congress of Radiology at Chicago.

"PRECIOUS GIFT"

From Late HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S Private Treatise.
Presented By MASIH-UL-MULK HAKIM JAMIL KHAN.

"NAVJEEVAN"

REJUVENATOR AND SURE RESTORATIVE OF LOST MANLY VIGOUR AND VITAL ENERGIES.

The beginning of its use resuscitates the beginning of new life in body, mind and heart. A few days' use regulates the Organic Systems, and creates revolution in purifying blood and in strengthening physique. The bringing back of youth and vigour to man and woman alike, by its use and the permanency of retaining its effects are guaranteed.

CAN BE SAFELY USED IN ANY WEATHER AND SEASON.

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"International" Puzzle

Canadian immigration officials are now trying to solve a nationality puzzle that is one of the most complicated on record.

A native of India entered the U.S.A. illegally, married in Texas a Mexican girl who had also entered America illegally and the couple, in due course had a son.

Later, the trio entered Canadian territory, only to be caught. The man, being a British subject, could be deported to India, but inquiry revealed that his wife and child would not be admitted.

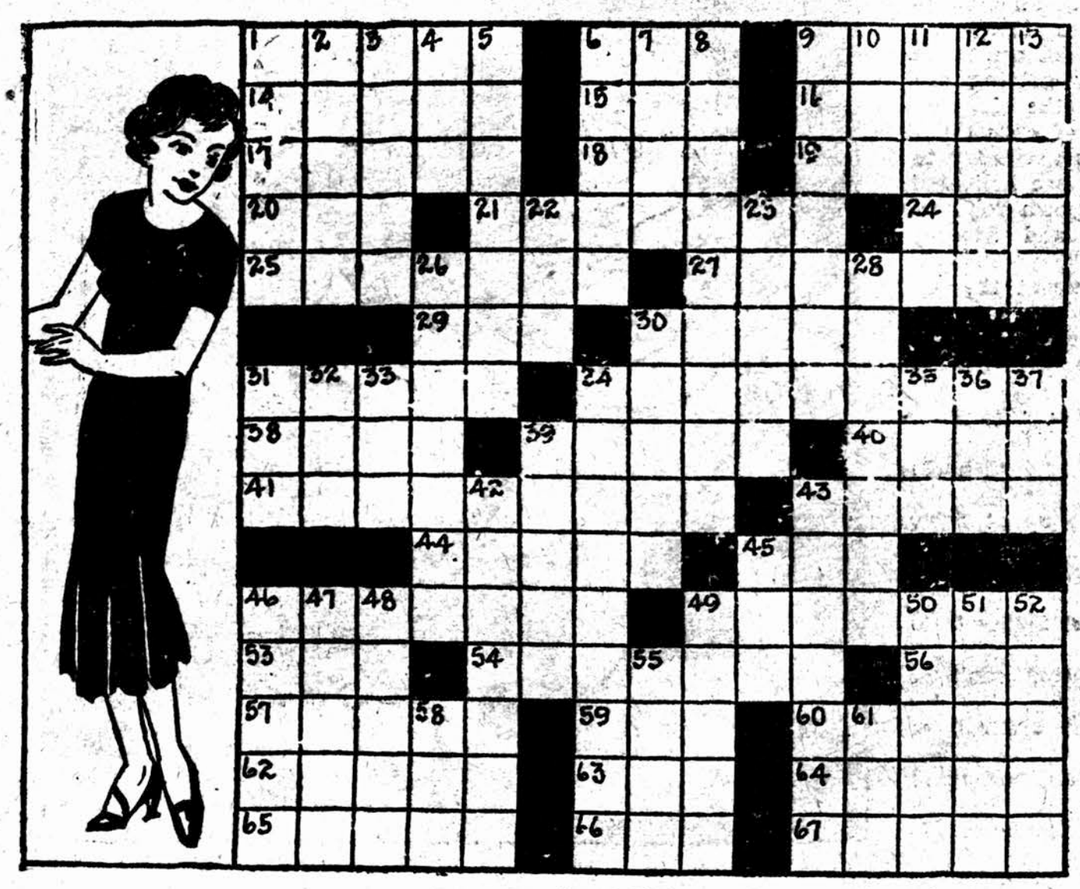
Then the immigration officers tried America. The authorities there said that they would allow the son entry, but not the parents. Finally, the Mexican Government declared that the mother would be allowed to enter that country, but not the father and child.

The Canadian officials are still wondering what to do about the whole business.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—Pretend to do one's best to save effort.
6—Talk nonsense.
9—Species of violet.
14—Fray.
15—Skill in performance.
16—Choicest part.
17—Faulty.
18—Seed of a well-known vine.
19—Nautical.
20—Recline.
21—Pierced with a spear.
24—Everything.
25—Light cavalary soldiers.
27—Babies' beds.
29—Unit.
30—Attendant on a lord.
31—Members of a warlike Mohammedan tribe.
34—What philosopher was the tutor of Alexander the Great?
38—Exterior seed covering.
39—Solitary.
40—Combat with deadly weapons.
41—Resisting authority.
43—Intrigue.
44—The Marne is a tributary of what river?
45—Unit of weight.
46—Share.
49—Manipulated.
50—Metric measure of area.
54—Abides.
56—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
57—One of three daughters of King Lear.
59—Large deer.
60—Wild cats into convenient shape.
62—Silly.
63—Born.
64—Web-footed birds.
65—Vegetables with dressing.
66—Diminutive form of Theodore.
67—Perceived by the sense of smell.



VERTICAL

1—Declinative.
2—The crow of Java.
3—Foreigner.
4—French plural article.
5—Decreases.
6—Gazes.
7—Plane surface.
8—Stiffening.
9—Hanging ornament.
10—In what state (abbr.) is the city of Mobile?
11—Pertaining to snow.
12—Having lost freshness.
13—Loud cries.
22—Prefix: before.
23—Eradicate.
26—Most self-possessed.
28—Thing forfeited to God.
30—Weighing machine (Scot.).
31—Deface.
32—Native compound.
33—Prominent ridge in cloth.
34—Formation in a straight line.
35—Large open vessel.
36—Meadow
37—Cloth measure.
39—Equally.
42—Erudite.
43—Entrust to the care of.
45—Convert into leather.
46—What is the third largest city of Europe?
47—Sphere of action.
48—Royal.
49—Tramped.
50—Theater boxes
51—Uneven, as if eaten away.
52—Reckoned chronologically.
55—On the sheltered side.
58—Collection of sayings.
61—Prefix: new.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Queer Age

WHEN Puzzle Pete was called upon to recite at the Friday afternoon exercises of his school he got off the following jumbled rhymes about his age:

Jam I queen mellow pho toes so schoop,
Nor Jam alpays going sunny bricks.
Yam phree pears pounger upsire town,
Tor them oy are as must fix.
Sou fee, Em fine or ma beet
End O snow to conseit.

Pete jumbled his verses merely by changing one letter in each word. Find the original verses and discover Pete's age.

(For Solution See Page ...

MAGIC SQUARES

NAN NOODLE, the new nurse, hired to amuse Homer Sapiens, thought it would be a good idea to combine recreation with education by teaching her young charge how to count. That is why she brought out a game with cards numbered from one to forty-nine. Some of these cards were stuck together and she was about to go into the kitchen for a scissors to cut them apart, when the youngster revealed to the astonished nurse that he probably knew more about numbers than she would ever learn.

"Do not bother getting a scissors, nurse," admonished Homer. "These numbered pasteboards which are adherent to each other form a much more interesting problem than the individual pieces would. Leaving these pieces intact and adding some of the single pieces, I can build a square of nine numbers which total 75 in all the rows. Then, without changing this square, but merely adding more of the numbered cards I can construct another magic square of 25 figures which total 125 in all directions. Finally by adding all the remaining cards to the borders of this large square I can form one of 49 numbers which total 175 in all the rows."

How did Homer make his progressive magic squares of numbers?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Charade

WHILE Pamela is waiting for her permanent wave to set, she comments on the foibles of her sex in the following charade:

"The ugly women of this world
Are a most unhappy lot,
Who try by every means to get
The beauty nature gave them not.
Such tedious tortures they endure
And money spend for beauty's sake,
In hopes the beauty parlor can
Of each a Grecian goddess make.
That girls should all this trouble take,
To me, at least, seems very strange.
When ********** to **********
is turned,
By an initial letter change."

The asterisks stand for the letters of two missing words. What are they?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Happy Turn In A Girl's Luck

I was dark in complexion My blouse did not decorate my blackish hands and rough elbow which were so by exposure Besides, I was looking very ugly in the society owing to pimples on my face and nobody liked me Later on my sister advised me to use Chevalier Beauty Cream and after its use all my defects had gone for ever The very boy who was averse to my face desired my hand in marriage I married him and enjoyed a happy life I continuously use the CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREAM and my face remains always beautiful

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PUZZLE POEM of the HARVEST MOON

AUTUMN'S advent means harvest-time, the fruitful season of the year when the farmer reaps the results of his labors. Barns, granaries and cellars are stored with grain, vegetables and fruits.

This season of the year, which is the time of the autumnal equinox, about September 22, is known as the "harvest moon." It is so-called as a result of the variation of the moon's orbit, which causes the time of the rising of the moon also to vary. However, when the full moon occurs at the time of the autumnal equinox, the moon rises, apparently, at the same time, about sunset, and is, therefore, called the "harvest moon."

With harvest-time then at its height, just think of all the various crops that are then being gathered. The puzzlist can name many of these by solving the puzzle poem of the harvest moon. The letters of each missing word, which is necessary to complete a rhyme, are indicated by asterisks. The poem follows:

'Tis harvest-time and Stanley stops
His play to talk about the (1) *****.
While Rita rakes below the eaves
And gathers in a pile of (2) ******.
Says Stan to Rita: "It looks again
Like bumper crops of golden (3) *****.
Tomorrow we'll be up at early morn
And help father gather his crop of (4) ****.
On father's farm are fields of (5) *****
For making flour that can't be beat.
The trees this year are full of cherries
And on the bushes are bushels of (6) *******.
There are also all kinds of (7) ****
That grow on the trees by the laborers' huts.
Says Rita: "Don't you forget that today
Is the time they'll gather (8) ***.
Dad is going to harvest his (9) ******

With the help of Uncle Charley.
Dad says that in the town of Dover
He'll be sure to sell his crop of (10) ******.
With overalls covering his suit
Stan will help to store the (11) *****.
Let's hope that every farmer in the land
Will harvest better than he planned.
With bumper crops gathered soon
We'll all celebrate the Harvest Moon."

A "Pick-Up"

ALL that is needed to play the game of "Pick-Up" is a dozen toothpicks. This pastime is for two players. The toothpicks are placed on a table in three groups of five, four and three.

The object of the game is for each player to try to make his opponent pick up the last toothpick. The players pick up the toothpicks in turn which alternate. In his turn a player is permitted to pick up any number of toothpicks from any one group only.

Each player tries to leave the other participant with an even number of toothpicks in each of two groups or an odd number in three groups. Whoever does this can win the game.

The best move for the player who opens the game is to take one toothpick from the smallest group.

A Jumbled Jingle

CHANGE one letter of each word and restore the original words of the four rhymes:

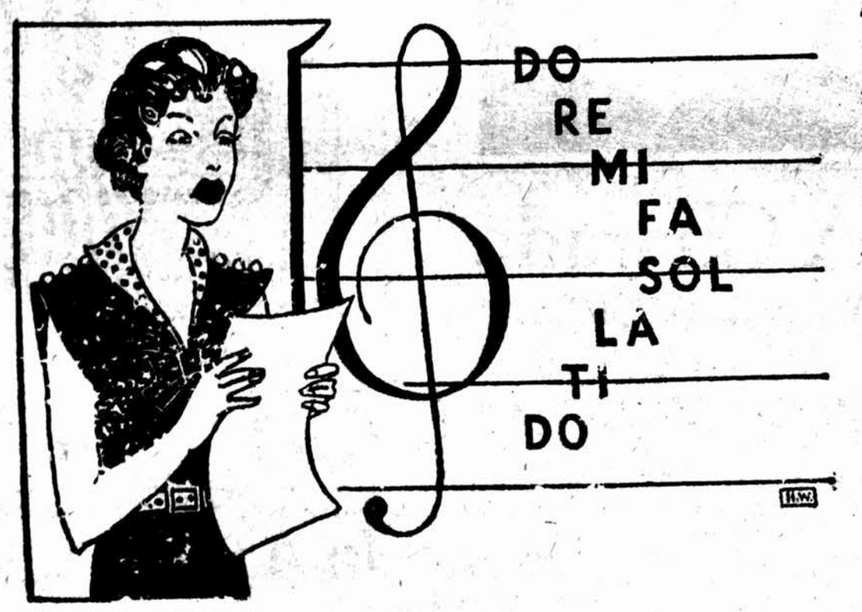
I wish ola owe dived on in oar.
She wore ho paw phe loss ne spore.
Tre mess me stole, rhe sore ha seard.
How hasn't ho e nise ald gird?

Magic Knot

AS the amateur magician holds by one corner a handkerchief of linen or silk in his right hand, he calls attention to the loose, hanging corner. He raises the loose corner to his right hand and then drops the handkerchief with a shake, still retaining the upper corner. He shakes it until a knot appears in the hanging corner. This is the secret:

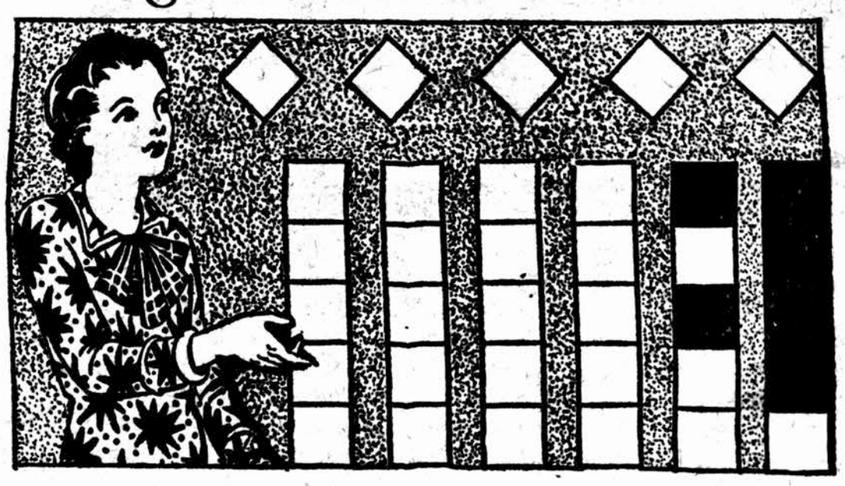
The corner of the handkerchief originally held in the magician's right hand is previously knotted, but the knot is hidden by the conjurer's fingers. After raising and shaking out the hanging corner two or three times, the magician exchanges the corners held in his right hand, retaining the lower one, and letting the knotted corner drop. This creates a perfect illusion, for a knot seems suddenly to appear in the loose corner of the handkerchief.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Find the Musical Words

DOLLY DOODLE is a prima donna who spends a great deal of her time practising scales. She believes she knows her scales well, but just let her try to render them puzzlistically and see what she can do.

Can you add a three-letter word to the eight notes of the musical scale so as to form eight different five-letter words? In the case of Sol, a two-letter word is to be added. Add two different words to the two Do notes. The ardent puzzlist should be able to do this in a short time.

Anagrams in Deletion



CANCEL one letter from each of the words printed in capital letters in the couplets and then re-arrange the remaining letters to spell the anagram word suggested by the verses. Write each of the words in its proper row of horizontal squares.

Write down the correct canceled letters in the order they are removed and they will spell the word suggested in the last couplet.

If from the word RUSES a letter you rub out,
You'll spell a word meaning without a doubt.
From the word WHITHER a letter deduct and there's made
A word that means to shrivel or to fade.
Next from the word ANGEL a letter delete
And spell the name of a sylvan retreat.
From the word WARBLE a letter remove and I surmise
You'll be looking at watery eyes.
If from the word RECLUSE a letter you take,
Safe is the word the six letters will make.
With the five dropped letters a new word you can form.
It's the name of something that keeps your shoulders warm.

(For Solution See Page 56).

How Old Is the Veteran?

AT the annual encampment of Spanish-American War Veterans, Buck Ingham sought out his old buddy, Si Wren, whom he found sitting under a tree.

"Hmph!" ejaculated Buck, "you're just the same as you were in '98, still soldiering on the job."

"Bah," said Si, "you volunteers make me sick. Remember I'm a regular. I enlisted in the army two years before the war. When the recruiting officer asked me my age, I told him I would be 24 on my next birthday."

"Why, you inveterate prevaricator," exclaimed Buck. "You knew when you enlisted that you had been only twelve years old on your previous birthday."

Nevertheless, Si was truthful about his age. How old is he?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Don't Miss Your Copy

MAN OF SCIENCE, BUT SAVANT TO THE LAST

(Continued From Page 2)

vered on the occasion of the opening of the Bose Institute:

".....My life has been ever one of combat and must be to the last. It is not for man to complain of circumstances, but bravely to accept, to confront and dominate them....."

Masterminds Of Science

In their book "Master Minds of Modern Science", Bridges and Tiltman summarise in the following sentences, the work of Sir J. C. Bose and pay tribute to his contributions:

"Sir Jagadish ranks as one of the most original of scientific explorers, for he is the first to prove that three kingdoms of matter—the animal, the vegetable and mineral—are one in essence, and that the distinction previously drawn between organic and inorganic matter is based on a false assumption"

That by his original investigations and precision the subtle scientist had spread the fame of India and the Orient in the Western World, can be well illustrated from the following extract taken from the "London Times", published during one of his scientific visits to Europe.

"Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose is a fine example of the fertile union between the mysticism of Indian philosophy and the experimental methods of Western science. While we in Europe were still steeped in the rude empiricism of barbaric life, the subtle Eastern had swept the whole universe into a synthesis and had seen the one in all its changing manifestations..... He is pursuing science not only for itself, but for its application to the benefit of mankind. We welcome the additions to knowledge which he has made, but most of all we welcome in him the evidence that India and Great Britain can unite their genius to mutual advantage"

India's Homage

Sir Jagadish knew no barriers and recognised no compartments in different sciences He had that acute brain for fundamentals by which he has left a splendid legacy to us in biological sciences even though a physicist by profession. India pays homage to this worthy son, who has left his permanent impress in the foot-prints of knowledge, and whose name will be written in golden letters by the future historians.

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"Men" Of Straw

According to Japanese ideas, a bungle of tightly-bound wet straw, eight inches in diameter, with a bamboo core, gives the same resistance to a sword blade as a man's body, and that is what Japanese sword testers actually use to test fighting swords.

The tests have become necessary because many Japanese swords used in the fighting in China have snapped owing to the cold weather.

Considerable skill is required to cut through these hanging bundles of straw and the stroke has to be perfectly straight, otherwise the sword blade is liable to bend and break.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

First Widow—Men are cast pretty much in the same mould.

Second Widow—And some are mouldier than others.

* * *

"Quick Ruggles, bring be some brandy, her ladyship's fainted."

"Yes, your lordship, but what shall I bring her ladyship.

* * *

Waitress: "Here's your short-cake sir."

Customer: "You call that short-cake? Take it out and berry it."

Aunt: "When we yawn we hold our hands in front of our mouths."

Mary: 'But I don't need to, Auntie. My teeth won't fall out."

* * *

PEACE OUT OF CHAOS.

This earth is but a place of time and tide.
Where people turn and toss, unsatisfied.
Hardly a moment's calm to think or pray
To-day or yesterday.
We pray for Light, but not these earthly beams
That quickly come and go, until earth seems
A desert void of love, both vast and dear.
With not a voice to cheer.
But give us beauty pleasantness and peace,
And from our anxious cares, O bid us cease.
That life's most precious thing may for us be
Its gracious harmony

DOROTHY SPROULE,
in Gazette (Montreal).

A small girl was taken during her school holidays to the Natural History Museum. When she reached home her father asked her how she had enjoyed herself.

"Very much, daddy," said the child, "mummy took me to see a dead circus."

* * *

"Jeannie, lassie," said an Aberdonian to his daughter, I've just had a veesit frae Tammie, and I've consented to your marriage."

"Oh, but father," she said, "I dinna want to leave my mither."

"Hoots, lassie," was the reply "dinna let that trouble ye; ye can tak' her wi' ye."

* * *

The family was discussing the wear and tear on things in general in the cold wave.

"And we will have to have a new door curtain," said mother.

"Why a door curtain?" they asked.

"Dad wore this one out looking at the thermometer," she replied.

As Paddy was going along the street one day he came across a chip potato van drawn by an ass. He stood and looked at it for some time, when a passer-by asked him what he was staring at.

"Oh," said Paddy, "begorra, an" Oi've seen many a lazy ass in Oireland, but Oi've never seen wan that needs a stame engine to push it."

* * *

The housemaid had just met a new young man and was extolling his charms to her mistress. Having described his wavy hair, wonderful blue eyes, etc., she concluded: "And such lovely teeth he's got, mum—good as false, they are!"

* * *

"I hardly knew your father today," remarked the district visitor to the little girl of the house. "He has cut his beard again. That's the third time in a year."

"It ain't father, that's done it," exclaimed the child. "Father likes his beard on, but ye see, mother's stuffin' the sofa."

SOLUTION FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Number Square: The complete magic number square is as follows: Top row—4, 5, 6, 43, 39, 38, 40. Second row—49, 15, 16, 33, 30, 31, 1. Third row—48, 37, 22, 27, 26, 13, 2. Fourth row—47, 36, 29, 25, 21, 14, 3. Fifth row—8, 18, 24, 23, 28, 32, 42. Sixth row—9, 19, 34, 17, 20, 35, 41. Bottom row—10, 45, 44, 7, 11, 12, 46.

Initial Change: The two missing words are Homeliness and Comeliness.

Queer Age: Pete is nine years old. The verses read as follows:

I am a queer fellow who goes to school.
For I am always doing funny tricks.
I am three years younger upside down.
For then my age is just six.
You see, I'm nine on my feet
And I know no conceit.

Harvest Moon: The missing words are: 1. Crops. 2. Leaves. 3. Grain. 4. Corn. 5. Wheat. 6. Berries. 7. Nuts. 8. Hay. 9. Barley. 10. Clover. 11. Fruit.

Musical Words: The following eight words can be formed with the names of the notes of the diatonic scale: DOuse, REsin, MInor, FAgot, SOLon, LAthe, TIred, DOwry.

Birthday Party: The first five children are named Gerald, Isador, Theresa, Charles and Violet. From these names are formed the name Edgar, Doris Esther, Rachel and Olive.

Veteran's Age: Si is now 57 years old. He was born on February 29, a date which occurs every Leap Year or every four years excepting those that end in 00. Si enlisted on his birthday, February 29, 1896, when he was 16. Thus on his previous birthday he was 12, and on his next birthday in 1904, he was 24 years old.

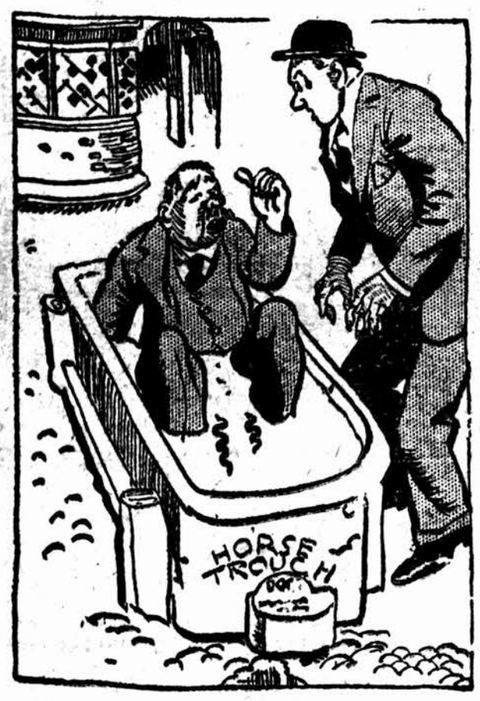
Anagrams: The words suggested by the couplets are Sure, Write, Glen, Blear, Secure. The five deleted letters spell the word SHAWL.

Word Hunt: The missing words are: Ledger, Letter, Lively, Crumpet, Cruel, Thrush.

Jingle Jumble: A wise old owl lived in an oak. The more he saw the less he spoke. The less he spoke the more he heard. Now wasn't he a wise old bird?

(Solution for this Week's Puzzle.)

Our Humorist At Large



"I don't want to bother you, but the wife's forgotten to put a towel behind the door."

"All right missus, if yer don't believe me, see if his teeth don't fit these 'ere holes."

"How did Bill get a job?"
"His missus hounded him out of his unemployment."

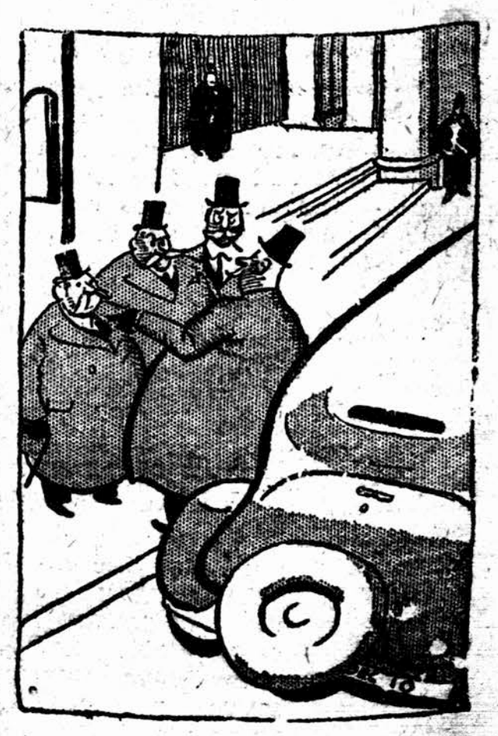
NOCTURNE.

"Yes, I am a musician. At the moment I am working on a new composition: "The Broken Vase."

"I see, a Knocked Urn."

"I see you've been convicted fifteen times for drunkenness—now what have you to say for yourself?"

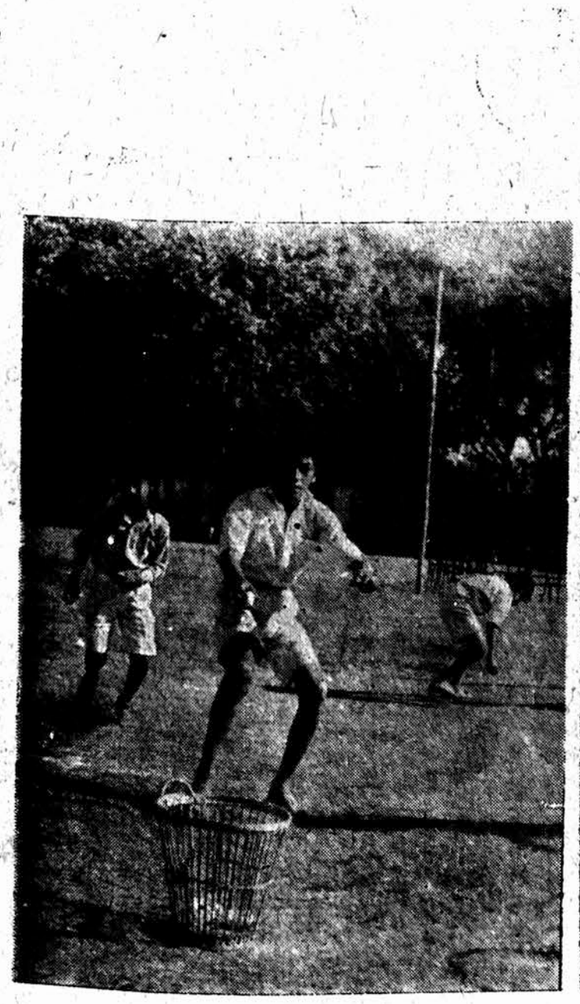
"Well, your Worship, nobody's perfect."



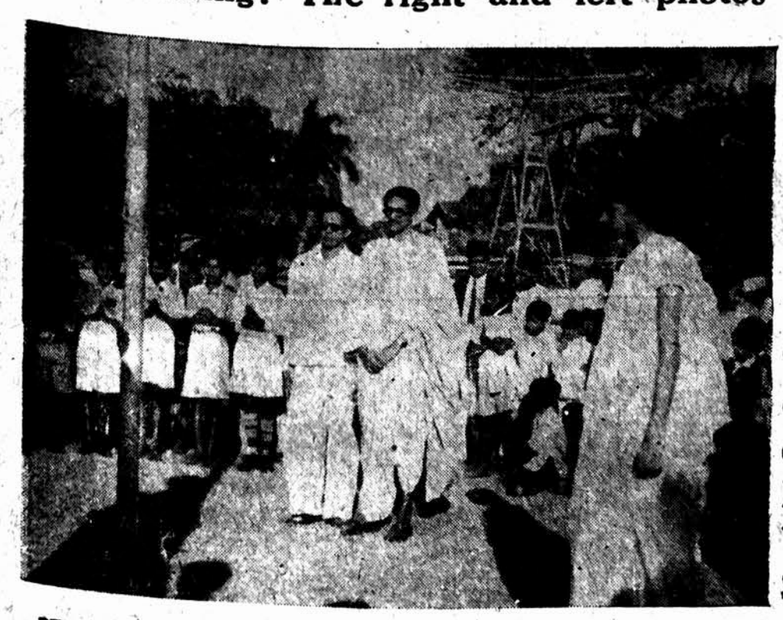
MEMOIRS OF CHILDHOOD DAYS:

"Eene, Meena, Myna Mo: Catch a nigger by his toe. If he hollers, let him go. In the dicky seat you go."

The 4th All-India Children's Gathering, Bombay, Held On 25th, 26th, 27th And 28th December, 1937



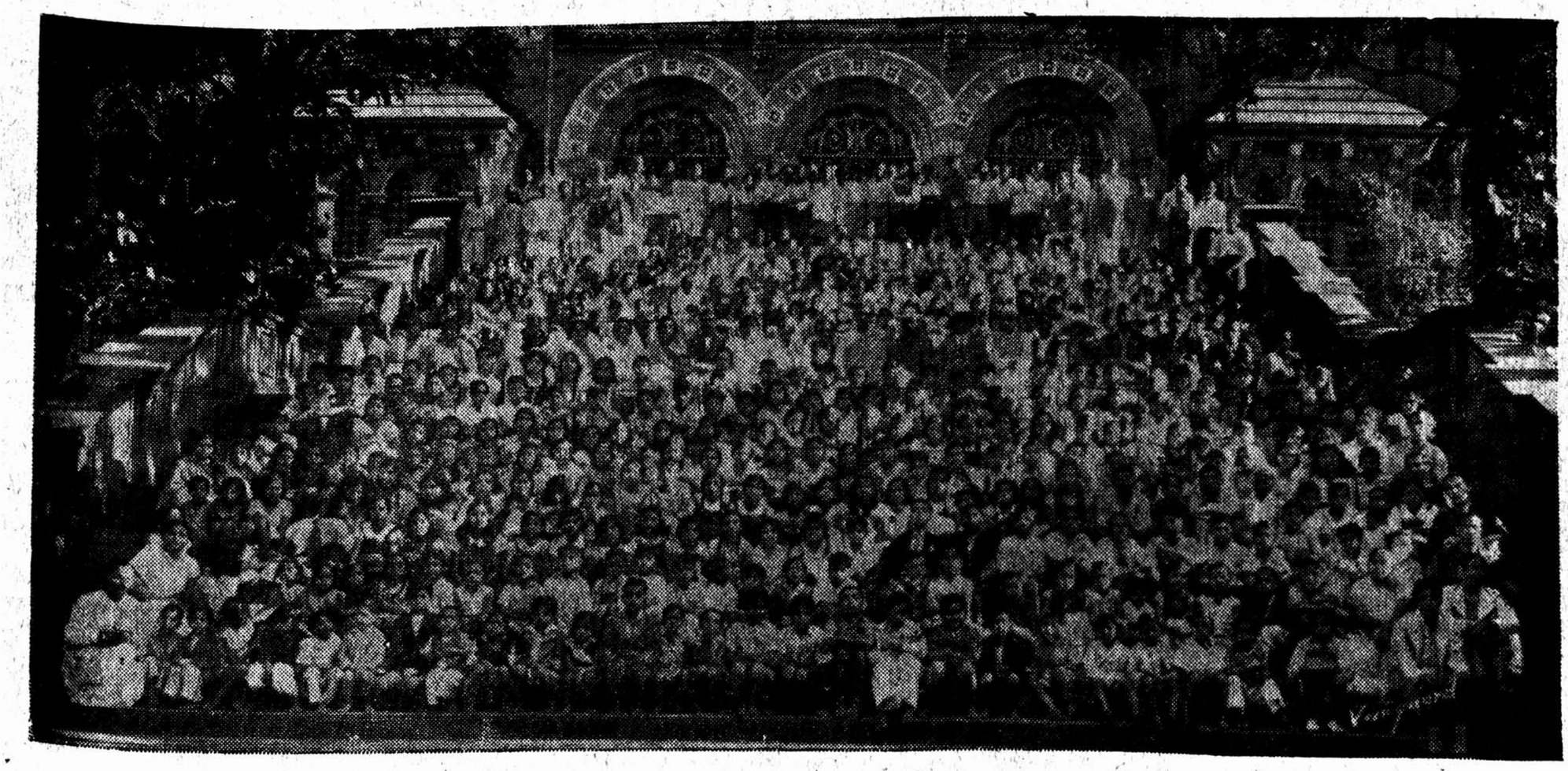
The central photo shows the specially erected pandal on the grounds of the Exhibition organised by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. at Azad Maidan for the 4th All-India Children's Gathering: The right and left photos show boys at sports.



Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, President at the Flag Salutation.

About 700 girls and boys came from all over India—Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madras, U. P., Bengal and Delhi to attend and nearly 3000 local children took part in the various functions—Exhibition, Dramatic Performances, Variety Entertainments, Sports, Excursions, etc.,

Smti. Lilavati Munshi declaring the Exhibition open.



A group photo of some of the children with Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, President of the Gathering, Shri Parvati T. Gidwani, President of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Syt. Gijubhai Badheka, President of the last year's Gathering, Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay who presided at the sports and other workers and well-wishers.

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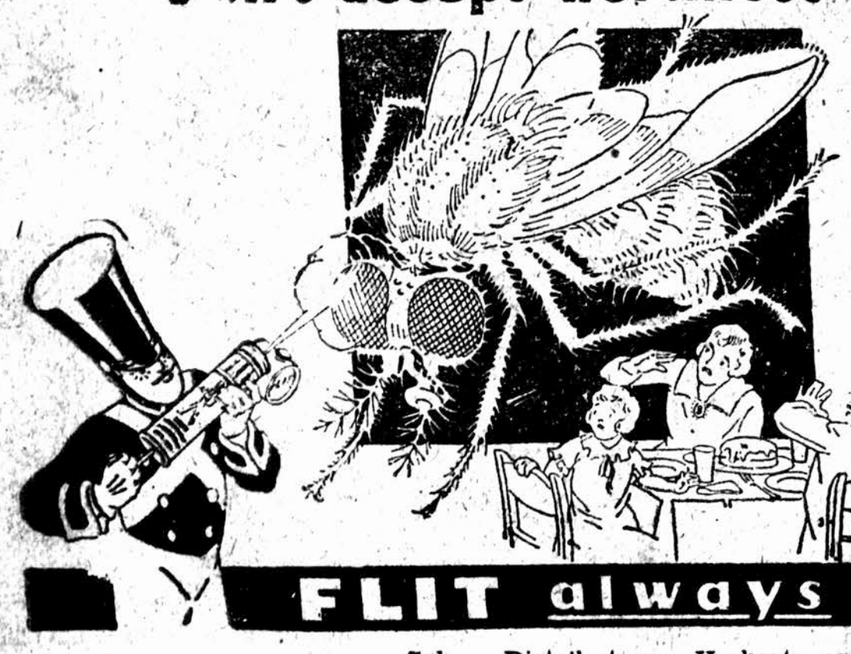
Spray FLIT — *the deadly enemy of insects*

Don't accept worthless substitutes that will not kill flies!



Flit is the leading insecticide in 90 countries—convincing evidence of its great killing power and efficiency. Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.

Sprinkle* FLIT POWDER *in cracks and crevices where crawling insects hide and breed. They touch it and die!

FLIT always KILLS!

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